

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 46

PRICE TWO CENTS

EUROPEAN NATIONS DECLARE ARMISTICE IN POLITICAL DEBATE

Berlin No Longer Talks
With Paris Nor Paris With
Vienna and "Silent Man"
Holds Back His Opinion

SPECULATE AT HOME

Socialist Party and Financial
Interests Regarded as
Likely to Insist on Close of
War Still on in Tripoli

According to the following political review from London the recent international discussion of European affairs—in which the Turco-Italian war in Tripoli was a leading feature—has been superseded for the present by national "family conferences." Amid the silence that is maintained in official circles the correspondent sees the Socialist movement and financial pressure as the first factors in a demand for an early settlement of the Tripoli question.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Europe by common consent has declared an armistice in international discussion. Berlin no longer talks with Paris nor Paris with Vienna, and the "silent man" in Downing street is more silent than ever. All the great powers are back again in their houses discussing the various situations and "incidents" of the last few months as eagerly as ever in the family circle, but today they are family conferences where a week ago they were international conversations.

Germany is in the throes of a general election and consequently presents an appearance which is indicative politically of little beyond the desire of the many and various parties of which the Reichstag is composed to capture seats. But even here amidst all the catch vote cries of the various parties the careful listener may recognize the sounds of true significance.

The number of parties in the German Reichstag is proverbial, and they claim adherents ranging in number from the three which compose the "German Reform party" to the 103 of the "Center." It is not, however, in either of these two parties, nor yet in the "Deutsch-Konservative" or the "Frei-Konservative," nor even in the "Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung" that history is being made, but in the "Socialist party," a party which in the first Reichstag of 1871 numbered only one member and in the Reichstag just dissolved numbered 53. To the careful observer the Socialist party must be today the party of significance to every country, if for no other reason than because it is the only international party, the only party which has members in almost every legislative assembly in the world. The English Conservative knows little about the Prussian Junker, and perhaps cares less, but the English Socialist knows much about the German Socialist and cares more.

The great forces are always the silent forces, and the two greatest forces at work in the politics of Europe today are without doubt socialism and finance. True, one does not usually associate the socialists with silence, yet ask the man on Ludgate hill, in the Rue Royale or the Unter den Linden, if he ever heard of the

(Continued on page four, column three)

CHARLES W. MORSE FREED
WASHINGTON — President Taft Thursday night commuted to expire immediately the 15-year sentence for violation of the national banking laws under which Charles W. Morse, the New York banker served two years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. The commutation of sentence which gives Mr. Morse his complete freedom, but unlike a pardon does not restore his civil rights, was granted upon recommendation of Attorney-General Wickersham and Surgeon-General Torney, U. S. A.

POSTOFFICE SQUARE URGED FOR ENTRANCE TO B. & E. TUNNEL

Owners of Real Estate in
Vicinity Oppose Taking of
Private Property at Hear-
ing at the State House

SEVERAL SPEAKERS

After Hearing Both Sides the
Committee Votes to Report
That Leave Be Given Peti-
tioners to Withdraw

Owners of valuable real estate in the vicinity of Postoffice square, through their representatives, urged the passage of House bill 427 providing for exits and entrances to the proposed railroad tunnel in Postoffice square instead of on private property, before the committee on metropolitan affairs at the State House today. Senator Charles H. Brown of Middlesex presided.

The bill accompanies a petition of Moses Williams and others and after the hearing the committee voted to report that the petitioners be allowed to withdraw.

Arthur D. Hill, representing the Cushing Real Estate Trust of 85 Water street, Charles A. Williams, trustee of a Milk street estate, Ralph A. Stuart, representing James G. Freeman and others, owners of 55 Kilby street, Charles French, representing Charles Stratton, owner of one of the buildings where it is proposed by the railroad company to have a station under the law as it stands, appeared in favor of the bill.

Representative Martin M. Lomasney of the committee objected to the Boston & Eastern encumbering the public squares for private, profit-making purposes, without the city getting a dollar therefor, and took a prominent part in questioning those who appeared in favor.

He said that one of the reasons that opposition was withdrawn last year was the agreement that Boston's street and squares should not be obstructed for stations.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

RHODE ISLAND PAYS ITS FLOATING DEBT AND HAS CASH LEFT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—State Treasurer Walter A. Read today sent to the General Assembly his annual financial report, showing that during 1911 the entire floating indebtedness of the state had been paid, leaving a small amount of cash in hand.

Mr. Read says that unless additional revenue is provided by large appropriations which may be made by the General Assembly cannot be paid except in the future. In this connection the report says:

"While the available cash in hand at the close of the fiscal year 1911 is not large, all demands made upon the treasury during the year have been promptly met and the outstanding floating debt of the state has been paid."

"Additional revenue from the state tax based upon existing laws may be expected for 1912 as the returns of the boards of assessors of the several towns and cities show an increase in valuation of real and personal estate; real \$12,298,600, personal \$3,941,074, a total of \$16,239,674 over 1910."

"Unless the bills before the Legislature providing additional revenue are made operative, appropriations for considerable sums, either for special objects or permanent improvements must await the future for payment."

U. S. INTERVENTION IN CUBA GIVEN UP FOR THE PRESENT



(Photo copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)
ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE
U. S. minister to Cuba

WASHINGTON—The United States will not interfere in Cuban affairs at present. This official statement was made at the state department today following the receipt of a note from United States Minister Beaupre at Havana, stating that the "veteran movement," against which the Gomez government was warned by Secretary Knox, has ceased its political activities.

HAVANA—Following assurances that the leaders of the veterans' movement will support the administration of President Gomez, the belief is expressed today that the political crisis which led to the intervention warning from the United States is passed.

COMMITTEE CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT MADE AT MUSEUM

A number of committee changes in the management of the Museum of Fine Arts are announced following the annual meeting of the museum corporation on Thursday.

Holker Abbott has resigned from the committee on the museum that Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow might resume the position he formerly held. George Robert White was elected to this committee.

Other elections were: Charles P. Curtis to the committee on prints, Miss Helen C. Frick to the committee on Egyptian art, Mrs. Robert D. Evans to western art, paintings committees, Henry Sleeper, western art; Mrs. Charles P. Curtis and Charles Kimball Cummings to the library committee.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO INDORSE MR. TAFT AT BAY STATE DINNER

Plans are quietly being perfected for a dinner to prominent Republicans of the state at which an indorsement is to be given to the candidacy of President Taft for renomination.

It is understood that those planning the dinner are desirous of arousing a strong Taft sentiment in the state so that the entire Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention will be for the President.

This dinner is said to be the first step toward arousing the Taft sentiment.

One of those foremost in the movement, who did not wish to be quoted, today said that a conference of a number of leading Republicans has been held for the purpose of considering the dinner. The plans for the gathering were still so incomplete that it was not deemed advisable to make a public announcement of the dinner at present.

From other sources it was learned that it is proposed to hold the dinner within two weeks. Former Congressman Samuel L. Powers and former Collector George H. Lyman were said to be a committee on arrangements.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee is said to have informed President Taft of the proposed dinner plans during his recent visit to Washington.

No attempt is to be made to secure the presence of the two Massachusetts senators or the Massachusetts congressional delegation. It is planned to bring together all the leading Republicans in the state so that the word may go abroad that the President may rely absolutely upon Massachusetts for support.

CONTINUATION CLASS IN HOUSEHOLD ARTS TO BE STARTED HERE

Novel and Practical Method
of Teaching Girls Engaged
in Unskilled Work Fur-
thered by Employers

ROOMS ARE SOUGHT

Lessons to Be Given 100 Pu-
pils in Cooking, Food Se-
lection, House Furnishing,
Purchase of Clothing, Etc.

Continuation school classes in household arts for girls engaged in unskilled occupations is a novel plan which has just been announced by W. Stanwood Field, director of evening and continuation schools of the Boston public schools. They will be opened as soon as accommodations and equipment can be spared.

Sixteen different firms employing girls

(Continued on page seven, column four)

SECOND FRENCH LINER IS SEIZED BY ITALIAN SHIPS

(By the United Press)

PARIS—The French steamer Manouba, carrying 99 passengers, including 28 Turkish nurses, bound for Tunis, was seized by Italian torpedo boat destroyers today and taken to Cagliari. The Italians failed to find any contraband of war, but despite indignation protests from the captain of the Manouba, refused to release her.

The liner Carthage recently was submitted to similar treatment. The incidents will be the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the Italian and French governments, it is stated.

ESSAY PRIZES ARE OFFERED TO B. U. SENIORS

Two prizes, one of \$35 and the other of \$25, are offered to the senior class of Boston University by Josiah H. Benton of the board of trustees for the best two essays, not to exceed 2000 words, on the life and works of any one of the 12 greatest musical composers.

The judges are to be Prof. E. C. Black, John P. Marshall and Dallas Lore Sharp. The awards are to be made at commencement in June.

PORT DIRECTORS SOON TO GO INTO NEW QUARTERS

Work of preparing the second floor of the Marshall building at Broad and Central streets for occupancy of the port directors, who will move from the State House to their new downtown home as soon as the suites are fitted up for them, is proceeding rapidly.

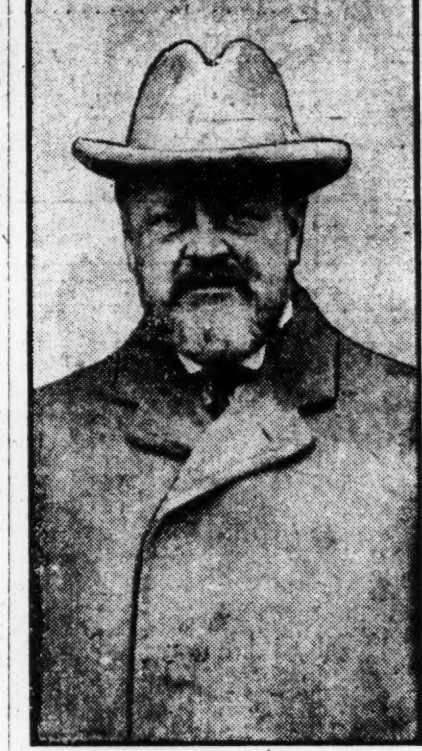
In their new quarters the directors will have every facility for carrying out the program of harbor and dock development outlined by them. Each of the members will have an office as will the newly appointed assistant to the chairman, Harry R. Wellman. There also will be facilities for hearings and semi-public gatherings in connection with the development plan.

MARSHALL BLOCK ON CENTRAL STREET



The second floor of this building is soon to be occupied by the directors of the port of Boston

President of Grand Trunk Railroad Which Petitions for An Entrance to Boston



CHARLES M. HAYS

CANADIAN PACIFIC INVITED BY HOUSE TO COME TO BOSTON

While the Southern New England railroad was being granted locations for grade crossings in Southbridge and Sturbridge in their move to extend the Grand Trunk to Boston, an order inviting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company also to extend its lines to Boston was offered in the House today.

The order was offered by Representative B. F. Sullivan of Boston. It provides that the House extend an invitation to the road to come to Boston and that a copy of the order be sent to the railway company. On motion of Mr. Sullivan the order was placed in orders of the day for Monday.

Applications for the grade crossing locations were granted by the state board of railroad commissioners.

The locations in Southbridge are at Hook, Central and Foster streets, beside the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. They are granted on the recommendation of the Worcester county commissioners who have investigated the subject and are subject to agreement by the application to become a party to proceedings pending in the superior court for abolishing such grade crossings and to bear a fair proportion of the expenses therefor.

The Sturbridge location is across the highway which crosses Quinebang river, near the Charles Hyde estate, proceedings for the discontinuance of which are pending.

(Continued on page seven, column three)

MAYOR GETS HINTS ON BOYS' STADIUM

Captains of the schoolboy regiments of Boston were entertained at a luncheon at Young's this noon by Mayor Fitzgerald. The mayor outlined plans for the proposed schoolboy stadium in the Fenway, a project that he hopes to see realized this year.

The boys were delighted with the affair and offered many hints to the mayor that will be of use.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL WILL HAVE WARM WELCOME IN BOSTON

Large Company of Boy
Scouts to Meet English
Soldier at the Station and
Act as His Escort

CITY CLUB HIS HOST

General's Purpose Is to Weld
Boy Scouts of World Into
One Organization — He
Will Lecture Here

Arrangements are being completed in this city for the reception to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who is now on a trip around the world to amalgamate all the boy scout organizations into one big international union. It is planned to have a large company of the Boy Scouts of America here meet the lieutenant-general at the station and escort him through the streets. The general is due to arrive in New York on board the steamer Arcadian on Jan. 31. He left England Jan. 3 and is coming by way of the West Indies and will reach Boston Feb. 1.

It is probable that the Boy Scouts of America will give an exhibition of scout work before the lieutenant-general to enable him to see what the boys in this part of the country are doing. The Greater Boston council of the national organization is making elaborate preparations to entertain him.

During his stay here Baden-Powell will be entertained under the auspices of the Boston City Club. He will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Scouting in War and Peace" in Tremont Temple on the evening of Feb. 1, and in his address he will take up the scout work in England, showing the value of the movement for the boys between the ages of 12 and 18. Groups of scouts with their scout masters will attend this lecture.

This lecture will be the first public appearance of General Baden-Powell in this country during his tour. His lectures will embrace the following subjects: War scouting experiences, Matabele, South and East Africa, Maifeking and Transvaal and West Africa; peace scouting in India and Kashmir, East Africa, Rhodesia and Canada; qualities of scouts of all nations, examples of resourcefulness, pluck, etiquette and chivalry. He will also speak on "Life in the Slums," "Workers and Shirkers," and "Boy Scouts."

A dinner will be tendered to the guests of the evening at the Boston City Club, prior to the lecture.

In his visit to this country, Baden-Powell will have the cooperation of President William H. Taft, who is honorary president of the organization; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Ernest Thompson Seton, Dan Carter Beard, James E. West, chief executive, and other leaders among the boy scouts.

Before General Baden-Powell returns to England he will have completed with in a year a visit of every boy scout organization in the world.

It is his intention to remain at least a month in America and then sail for Australia, where he goes on military business for the British government.

Since Maifeking, General Baden-Powell's chief interest has been the development of the English boy scouts. Indeed, he has written a manual which is also incorporated into Ernest Thompson Seton's American manual, used by American boys. His first attempts to foster the boy scout movement in England were opposed by many people who feared "militarism." But he has asserted from the first that the organization is an aid to self-discipline, as a sort of new order of every-day chivalry. Rudyard Kipling has written a patrol song for General Baden-Powell's English Boy Scouts which would be appropriate for American boys, whose motto is "Be prepared."

A part of his visit General Baden-Powell will devote to an inspection of some of the naval yards and military posts.

MINERS DEMAND MINIMUM WAGE TO AVERT STRIKE

(By the United Press)

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Delegates to the National Miners' conference today voted unanimously to notify the operators that they will go on strike March 1, unless the minimum wage scale is granted. Under contract with the operators, the miners cannot stop work until they have given notice and March 1 is the earliest possible date.

Sir George Askwith, the industrial commissioner, and others interested in averting a strike, are carrying on negotiations by districts.

ECUADOR REBELS DEFEATED

(By the United Press)

GUAYAQUIL—The revolutionists were defeated in a battle between government troops and insurgents yesterday. Among the wounded was Gen. Flavio Alfaro, the leader of the revolutionists.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS GAIN 1500 OF MILLS' SKILLED OPERATIVES

Burlers and Perchers Join In-
dustrial Workers of World,
Causing 1000 Others to
Leave Their Work

MILLS MAY CLOSE

City Is Quiet as Two of the
Factories Begin Paying Off
Their Employees — Picket
Is Arrested at Plant

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Fifteen hundred burlers, perchers and speckers, all Americans, and all skilled operatives, joined the strikers this afternoon. The refusal of these men and women to work under present conditions sent out 1000 others whose work depends on the more skillful workers.

The American operatives at a meeting in Pythian hall voted almost unanimously to go on strike and to demand a 15 per cent increase in wages, abolition of the premium system and double pay for overtime. Their next vote was to join in a body the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which is handling the strike.

They voted, also, to try to induce all the employees of their own departments still at work to leave the mills.

This turn in the strike situation is a substantial victory for the strikers and handicaps the mills, some of which may be forced to close down.

That negotiations for the settlement of the strike are in progress was asserted today by Charles G. Wood of New Bedford, a member of the state board of conciliation and arbitration. He declared the state board of conciliation and arbitration looks for an early settlement. Two

(Continued on page seven, column two)

REBELS WILL RENEW CONFLICT IF YUAN REFUSES DEMANDS

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI—Revolutionary leaders at Nanking today telegraphed a peremptory ultimatum to Yuan Shi Kai, and unless the demands are complied with, fighting probably will be resumed on Jan. 28.

The revolutionists demand that the Emperor abdicate at once, that no Manchus be allowed to participate in the provisional government of China and that Yuan relinquish all governmental power until the republic has been recognized by foreign powers and peace restored.

The ultimatum was sent as an answer to a demand from Yuan that Dr. Sun Yat Sen resign as provisional President and permit him to rule the country until after a national convention had decided upon the future form of government for China.

PEKING—The meeting of the imperial clan today broke up in another disagreement over the question of abdication. Premier Yuan Shi Kai notified the members of the royal family that he would resign unless they abdicated and they agreed to hold another conference on Saturday.

So bitter was the dispute between the younger princes, who opposed abdication, and the older men, who have decided to accept the terms of the republicans, that violence was threatened. The Dowager Empress and Prince Ching, uncle of the Emperor, attempted to persuade the angry young princes to submit to the inevitable, but they remained obdurate.

The princes who are determined to resist the overthrow of the throne at all hazards are being encouraged by Mongol priests and a large faction of prominent Manchus business men.

The fifteenth United States infantry, consisting of 570 officers and men, arrived at Chin Wang-Tao today aboard the transport Logan. A portion of the troops will guard the American section of the Peking railroad, between Lanchow and Tang Shan.

"PLAYBOY" CASE IS HELD IN RESERVE

PHILADELPHIA—The 13 Irish players, whose production here of "The Playboy of the Western World" resulted in rioting in the Adelphi theater, appeared in court today charged with "producing an immoral performance."

By agreement of their counsel their case was held in reserve pending commencement of habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Carr, where it will be argued that the law under which they were arrested is unconstitutional. The latter action will begin immediately as the company wants to fill its other engagements so that the members can sail for home Feb. 29.

CLEAN JOURNALISM APPRECIATES
THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN
YOU CAN MAKE THAT BROTHERHOOD
CLOSER BY PUTTING YOUR READ
COPIES OF THE MONITOR INTO THE
HANDS OF YOUR NEIGHBORS AND
FRIENDS

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

IOWA OPPOSES LA FOLLETTE

State's Progressives Favoring Senator Cummins as Means of Swinging Votes From Mr. Taft

WASHINGTON—The proposed candidacy of Senator Cummins of Iowa for the Republican presidential nomination, reported in the press despatches from Des Moines, is understood here to be based on the understanding that Iowa, while progressive in politics, is not favorable to the candidacy of Senator La Follette, and that if its delegation to the Chicago convention next June is to support a progressive candidate Senator Cummins must permit the use of his name. Whether he will do this is not known, but that he was strongly urged to do so when he was home for the holidays is well known in this city.

Should Mr. Cummins announce himself as a candidate, he would not expect to get delegates outside of Iowa. It is believed that, with the Iowa delegates back of him, he would go to the Chicago convention with a view to using them against President Taft. His proposed candidacy, in other words, would be purely local in character, and is only another evidence that La Follette is not as strong among the people as the cause he represents.

That the American Sugar Refining Company undertook to evade the Sherman anti-trust law, control the market and dominate production, is the contention of the sugar investigating committee of the House. The committee membership, regardless of political affiliations is understood to be satisfied that the company's policy is to create a monopoly.

This conviction, said upon good authority to be unanimous, has led to the probability that the committee may unite upon a unanimous report to the House, and negotiations to that end are now going on. The only difficulty is that some committee members may hold that, as a matter of policy, it would be unwise to go far in criticism of the sugar company when a suit against it is pending in the federal courts. A move toward a unanimous report was made when the committee decided not to go into the question of a tariff on sugar. On this there would have been a disagreement.

A resolution recommending a bill for the creation of a commission to collect information and report to Congress on the highways of the United States was

returned by the committee on resolutions at the closing session of the National Automobile Association at the Hotel Raleigh Thursday afternoon and unanimously adopted. This resolution was advocated by Lewis R. Spear of Boston who was a member of the committee. It was considered advisable to indicate any methods for federal financing of national roads.

The highways commission, as planned, will consist of a chairman appointed by the President, five by the Senate and five by the House of Representatives. It is provided that the commission shall give to the President a detailed report not later than Dec. 13, 1912.

A second resolution, recommending the construction of a Lincoln memorial highway from Washington to Gettysburg was unanimously adopted. Senator Swanson of Virginia was the principal speaker at the final session.

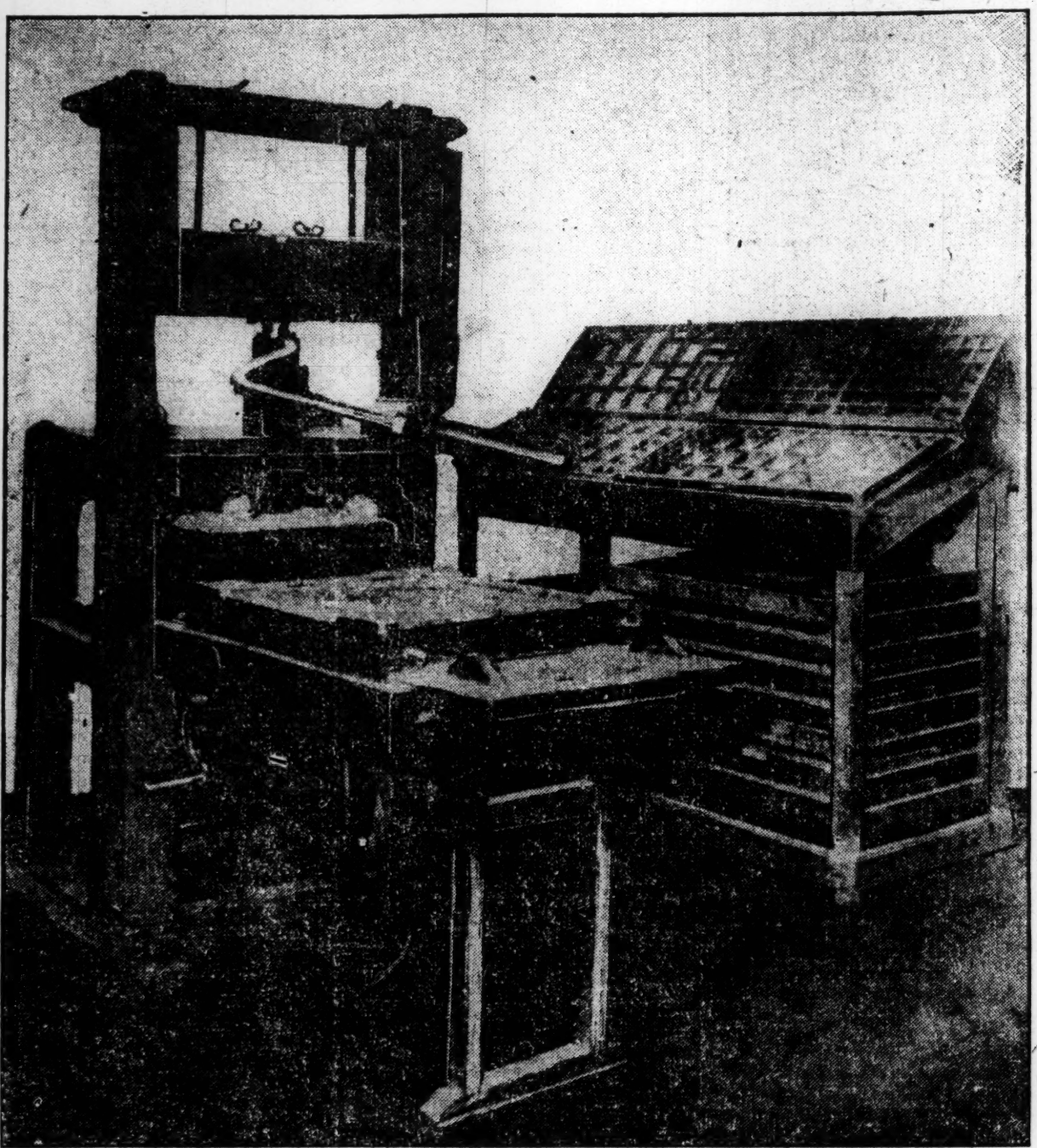
Others who spoke were M. E. Springer of Oklahoma City, Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and Representative John J. Whitacre of Ohio, all of whom were in favor of federal aid for highways.

Methods for controlling the great corporations without injuring business were considered at the final session of the National Board of Trade at the New Willard Hotel yesterday afternoon. While the convention had passed resolutions showing the delegates to be in favor of federal control Senator John Sharp of Mississippi, the chief speaker, proved to be strongly opposed to federal jurisdiction and made a plea for state rights, or a new "statism."

Other speakers included Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, William S. Harvey of Philadelphia and Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan.

The organization closed its three days' convention with a banquet with President Frank D. LaLanne acting as toastmaster and the following speakers: Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of the navy; Representative L. E. Padgett of Tennessee, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of the President's commission on efficiency and economy.

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This press, the Franklin press in the Old State House, was owned by James Franklin who published the New England Courant, and is the one on which Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship. It was used in a building formerly located on the site of the Old Colony Trust Company's building on Court street, corner of Franklin avenue. In 1795 the press was removed to Newburyport, and Edward M. Blunt published the Impartial Herald on it, until the time of his removal from that town. Major Ben: Perley Poore purchased it and had it set up at Indian Hill Farm. It was later bought by Hon. W. W. Warren from the heirs of Mr. Poore, and presented, in 1888, to the Bostonian Society, in the Old State House, where it can now be seen.

court declares in effect that the commerce court must respect the discretionary power vested in the interstate commerce commission, and also that the findings of fact must be accepted," said a prominent member of the House of Representatives today. "The commission is a legislative body, in that it has been delegated by Congress to fix rates. That the judicial branch of the government will not, and in fact can not, interfere with the acts of the legislative branch of the government is well settled in numerous cases, and the supreme court in the lumber rate cases simply followed this settled procedure.

"The powers of the commerce court are clearly set forth in the interstate commerce act. That court can review the commission on questions in which a constitutional construction is raised, those involving the general law, the abuse of discretion by the commission, the confiscation of property, and where there is no foundation for the exercise of the discretionary power of the commission."

Representative Simms of Tennessee already has introduced a bill to abolish the commerce court, and it has the support of many Democrats and a number of progressive Republicans in both houses. The reason given for abolishing the court is that it has not been shown that it is a necessary part of the judicial machinery. The real reason back of the desire to abolish the court is the belief in certain quarters that the commerce court is not in sympathy with the present trend of public sentiment in the regulation of common carriers.

The conservative members of both houses are inclined to wait before asking the abolishing of the commerce court until the supreme court has ruled on cases before it.

POTATO IS LECTURE TOPIC

Prof. W. D. Hurd of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was the speaker Thursday afternoon at the weekly lecture of the Warelands dairy school in Perkins hall, Boylston street. Dr. Hurd spoke on "Potatoes."

BOYS' HOTEL TO BE BUILT IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Gifts amounting to \$100,000 for the establishment of a hotel in Chicago where boys coming here to work may find comfortable quarters at a minimum rental, were announced Thursday by L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The donors were Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and John G. Sheild, head of the estate of the late Marshall Field.

BANK RESERVE TO BE ENFORCED

WASHINGTON—Controller of the Currency Murray Thursday took steps to compel all national banks of the country to maintain their legal reserves.

Under the statute the controller is authorized to appoint a receiver for any bank that fails to hold its legal reserve or to call upon the attorney-general to revoke the charter.

The records of the controller's office for the past five years are being overhauled to procure a complete list of institutions which have not lived up to the law.

ROJAS WITHDRAWS HIS RESIGNATION

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A despatch from Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, says that President Rojas has informed the diplomatic corps that he has withdrawn his resignation, which he declares was tendered under pressure. He intends to place himself at the head of the loyalists and regain his lost power.

A large force is marching on Asuncion, which is held by the rebels, and it is believed that the rebels will be forced to surrender. The diplomatic corps are preparing for intervention.

MINNEAPOLIS GETS RATES UPON FLOUR REDUCED ONE HALF

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—W. P. Trickett, executive manager of the Minnesota Traffic Association announced Thursday, that Minneapolis was practically assured of shipping her flour to New York for 12 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 23 cents.

This came from the announcement of the Canadian government that it would build a railroad from Hudson bay to Winnipeg. This would place the Canadian cities 880 miles nearer Liverpool than New York city. Mr. Trickett got in touch with the company that is to handle traffic on the Erie canal after it is widened to the Hudson river from Troy, N. Y., and was told that when it is opened about 1913, the company will carry flour from Buffalo to New York harbor for 50 cents a ton.

COAL MEN PLAN WAGE CONFERENCE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania coal operators in session here Thursday accepted the invitation of President John F. White of the United Mine Workers of America for a joint wage conference on Jan. 25 at Indianapolis, provided the conference is restricted to eight operators and eight miners from each of the states represented.

VIRGINIA TO PASS UPON SUFFRAGE

RICHMOND, Va.—Votes for Women movement gained impetus Thursday when Senator Harmon of this city announced he had yielded to the persuasion of women lobbyists and would introduce in the Senate the Equal Suffrage League's bill. Mr. Montague of this city has introduced a similar bill in the Assembly.

CRANBERRY CULTURE TO BE DEVELOPED ON THE PACIFIC COAST

PORTLAND, Ore.—Cranberry culture on the Pacific coast has passed the experimental stage and it is estimated that there are 1500 acres of marshes in Oregon and Washington to be developed for this purpose.

The development of the western bogs is a comparatively recent undertaking, but the work of improvement is being rapidly pushed, and the success already attained is so marked that cranberry growing will henceforth be counted among the prominent coast industries. The climate is ideal, with its abundance of moisture and freedom from extreme cold, these conditions assuring a much larger yield than is possible in the eastern states, where the crop is injuriously affected by the rigorous winters and the frosts of the late spring and early fall. The western marshes thus far developed show the best yield an acre, both in quality and quantity, at the lowest cost of improvement, netting from \$400 to \$725 an acre and it is said that these returns can be doubled under expert management.

It is probable that in a short time very little of this land will be on the market, as is the case in the East, where permanent ownership seems to be the general rule, the returns being so assured and so satisfactory that there is very little tendency to exchange cranberry culture for other investment, the large corporations as well as the small individual owners being content to "let well enough alone."

REVOLUTION IN DOMINGO GROWS

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—Along the Haitian frontier the Domingan revolution is steadily extending. Gen. David de Luna, the former Governor of Santiago, has arrived at Dajabon with 300 men.

Gen. Zenon Terribio has driven back the government troops to a point about half-way between Dajabon and Sabanaeta. Gen. Desirio is awaiting orders to begin operations.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

William H. Wright, manager of the Boston Terminal Company, announces the following appointments effective Jan. 25: Charles R. Damon, general foreman station department; William Morok, foreman station department, assigned to night service; Edward L. Flood, head gateman.

The Twentieth Century Limited train over the Boston & Albany road, consisting of seven cars, made the run from Albany to Boston yesterday in four hours, 35 minutes, which includes stops necessary for the maintenance of equipment.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has completed the office suite on the second floor of South station, which is to be the permanent quarters of Manager William H. Wright.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine and Rutland roads will discontinue through parlor cars between Boston and Montreal Jan. 22. The Boston car will be operated as far as Alburg Junction. The New York and Montreal cars will cover mileage between Alburg Junction and Montreal.

The super-heating Pacific type grass-hopper engines in service between Boston and Springfield over the Boston & Albany road had the record of 400 miles per day for six months continuous service.

The Adams Express Company received at South station yesterday over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a large shipment of Indianapolis and Pittsburgh draft horses, consigned to the Boston market.

The motive power department of the Union Freight road sent two of their hard coal burning engines to the New Haven road's Roxbury shops last evening for general repairs.

Passenger Trainmaster Elmer H. Morse of the Boston division New Haven road is inspecting South Braintree, Cohasset and Mattapan passenger terminals today.

The engine crew despatchers of the eastern district New Haven road are in session at South station, for the purpose of changing the classification of newly acquired rolling stock.

SPOKANE'S TAXABLE RICHES GROW NEARLY \$10,000,000 IN YEAR

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane county has a total tax valuation of \$122,033,831 for 1911. For all purposes, county, state, city, schools and townships, \$3,562,704.70 in taxes will be collected. The figures for 1910 showed a valuation of \$122,033,831 on which a levy of \$3,224,742.99 was made by the various governing bodies. The comparison shows an increase of \$9,851,206 in taxable wealth, and an increase of taxes collected amounting to \$337,962.

Corporation tax figures show that the Northern Pacific owns more property in Spokane county than any other one concern. The figures for a few of the largest assessments follow:

	Valuation	Total taxes
Northern Pacific.....	\$3,173,816	\$90,845.00
Great Northern.....	2,861,145	71,432.00
O. W. R. & N.....	1,957,046	38,959.70
W. W. P. C. (city lines).....	1,002,029	30,359.00
Inland Empire.....	1,800,451	44,884.00
Inland Empire (city lines).....	1,002,405	32,804.00
C. M. & P. S.....	267,529	4,358.00

The Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company for which a statement has also been prepared, is assessed at \$616,650, and taxed \$18,469.27.

MR. LITTLETON TO RETIRE
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Congressman Martin W. Littleton of the first New York district will quit Congress and resume the practice of law after his present term expires. Mr. Littleton made the announcement here Thursday.

Clearance Sale

—AT—
Phelan & Steptoe's

Manhattan
SHIRTS

1.65 and 1.50 Shirts Now 1.15
2.00 Shirts.....Now 1.38
3.00 and 3.50 Shirts Now 2.15
Silk and Flannel Shirts
Now 2.65
P. & S. Shirts.....Now 89c
Odds and Ends, sizes 16,
16½, 17.....Now 45c

Neckwear

2.00 and 1.50 Fine Cravats
Now 95c
1.50 and 1.00 Fine Cravats,
Now 65c
75c and 50c Fine Cravats,
Now 35c
Odds and Ends, were 50c,
Now 20c

Men's Soft Hats
ODDS AND ENDS
Were 3.00 and 3.50 Now 1.35
2.50 and 2.00 Cloth Hats,
Now 1.35

Phelan & Steptoe
38 & 42 Boylston Street
Next to Hotel Touraine Open Every Evening

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

Valentines W. B. Clarke Co.
26 & 28 Tremont St.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Trail of the Lonesome Pine." CASTLE SQUARE—"Wizard of Oz." COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady." HOLLY—"John Drew in A Single Man." R. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville." MAJESTIC—"Marguerite Clark." PARK—"The Country Boy." PLYMOUTH—"Miss May Irwin." SHUBERT—"The Never Homes."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.—Thirteenth Symphony rehearsal, Anton Witke, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.—Piano recital, Josef Hofman.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m.—Thirteenth Symphony concert.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m.—Peoples Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 7:45 p. m.—"Pelléas and Melisande."
Saturday, 2 p. m.—"Traviata"; 8 p. m.—"Aida."
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Operatic concert.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BLON—"Wilton Lackaye."
BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip."
CASINO—"Sunburst."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITCHEL—"J. K. Hackett."
DAILY—"Bird of Paradise."
DELICATE—"Grace George."
EMPIRE—"Elmer Gantry."
FULTON—"William Collier."
GAIETY—"Elsie Ferguson."
GARRICK—"William H. Crane."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."
HYPHOBORNE—"Spectacles."
KUDRICK—"Mme. Simone."
KNICKBOCKER—"Kismet."
LYCET—"Mme. Nazimova."
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
MANHATTAN—"The Fun."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Ben Hur."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on the Wheel."
WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

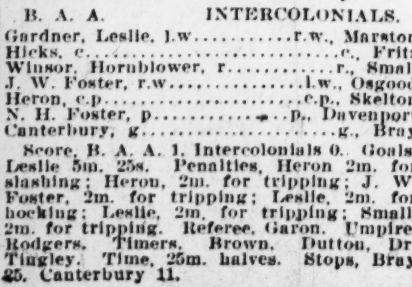
BLACKSTONE—"Frances Starr."
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."
CORT—"Victor Moore."
GARRICK—"Marie Cahill."
GRAND—"Pomander Walk."
ILLINOIS—"Ralph Herz."
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
MEYKERS—"The Round Up."
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
POWERS—"The Scarecrow."
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
STUDEBAKER—"The Grosbeak."
WHITNEY—"The Campus."

HARD SEASON AHEAD FOR THE PRINCETON VARSITY TRACK MEN

SAWYER IS CAPTAIN

LOOSE LEAF BOOKS
Will save you money. See our large stock. We make to order. 67-68 Franklin St. **Ward's**

INSPECT BASEBALL GROUNDS
President J. M. Ward, Secretary P. F. Kelley, Owner J. A. Gaffney and Manager John Kling of the Boston Nationals spent this morning looking over the Walpole street grounds with a view to seeing what can be done toward increasing the seating capacity.



BASKETBALL AT CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Latin is reviving interest in basketball at the school by having a series of interclass games. Practise is held on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, and the games start this week. Two teams will represent each class, and the first and second teams winning the most games will play for the school championship. Over 50 boys are out.

COLLINS SIGNS WITH CHICAGO
CHICAGO—First Baseman Collins, who has played with the Chicago American League Club for the last three years, signed a contract for 1912 Thursday.

tive business interest

Another interclass track meet will be held at Dorchester high today open to the junior and senior classes only. Nearly all of the regular track team are members of these classes, and some keen competition is looked for. With the number of fast men who will compete, it is expected that some of the records for these meets will be broken. Some of the men who will compete are Fletcher, one of the best sprinters in the city last year; Macgregail, Quilty and Dempsey, all of whom have records of less than 5m. for the mile, and Kaye, who won points in the high jump last year. The meet between the freshman and sophomore classes which was held Thursday resulted in a victory for the sophomores.

The result of this aim to make the newspaper bigger, better and broader is having an influence for good which reaches every department of life, and the Monitor's part in this work is reflected in the support it is receiving from all sides by thinking people and representative business interests.

...tive business interests.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM.

New officers chosen by Leon E. Warren camp, U. S. W. V., are: Commander, Fred L. Williams; senior vice commander, Sumner Barnstead; junior vice commander, P. J. Scanlon; adjutant, Frank A. Wilkins; quartermaster, George B. Williams; historian, C. E. Patch; surgeon, Robert A. Lowe; officer of the day, John P. Lawson; officer of the guard, George Perry; chaplain, C. E. Patch.

Veterans of company H, 6th regiment of this town, who served in the Spanish-American war, will have their annual dinner and ladies' night in U. S. W. V. hall, Saturday night.

READING.

Miss Minnie K. Eames, president of the W. R. C., has made these appointments: Color bearers, Mrs. Carrie Driffin, Mrs. Etta Nichols, Mrs. Mary Jeffrey, Mrs. Edna Martin; musician, Mrs. Lizzie B. Thorne; patriotic instructor, Miss Mary E. Lewis; assistant guard, Mrs. Gertrude Mackay; assistant conductor, Mrs. Maud Stock; press committee, Mrs. Susan E. Leonard.

The directors of the national bank have elected: President, Walter S. Parker; vice-president, James Wilson; cashier, Clarence C. White, and assistant cashier, Bessie L. McLane.

MILTON.

The Macedonian lodge of Masons has elected the following officers: Master, Lincoln Damon; senior warden, Jesse B. Baxter; junior warden, E. F. W. Barto; treasurer, H. Clifford Gallagher; secretary, Arthur W. Jenkins; chaplains, Henry Ross and George W. Nickerson; marshal, William H. Young, senior deacon, W. Newton Harlow; junior deacon, Charles F. Spargo; senior steward, Frederick A. Gaskins; junior steward, Frank A. Gibson; inside sentinel, Winfield S. Wales; organist, William W. Clute; tyler, James Spencer.

MALDEN.

Victor C. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, has completed arrangements for the first midyear graduation of pupils from the ninth grade to the high school. The exercises will take place Jan. 26, and 60 pupils from the various ninth grades will be promoted to the high school.

Representative Alvin E. Bliss today presented in the Legislature a petition from the city asking that a small strip of land in Melrose upon which Malden is desirous of erecting a public building be annexed to this city.

MELROSE.

At the meeting of the Highland Woman's Club to be held Jan. 24 Dr. Charles A. Prosser of the state board of education is to lecture on "Education in Massachusetts."

The collection of portraits at city hall has been increased by the addition of an oil color of Charles C. Swett, president of the board of 1908 and 1909. Mayor French is having his portrait painted for the aldermanic chamber.

BROOKLINE.

Payson Dana, Harvard '04, is a candidate for the board of selectmen.

F. E. Palmer has been elected for the fourth time president of the Brookline Business Men's Association.

The Beth Horan lodge, A. F. and A. M., will give a ladies' night in Whitney hall Feb. 15.

NORWELL.

The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church at Assinippi is to give a dramatic entertainment in Union hall on the evening of Feb. 2.

An assembly was held at Union hall at Assinippi last evening. The matrons of the occasion were Mrs. H. E. Fairbanks and Mrs. W. W. Cutler.

WAKEFIELD.

The Montrose church Sunday school has elected: Superintendent, Leon Boudreau; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nellie C. Hoyt; librarian, Henry Reid; chorister, Fred L. Knight; pianist, Miss Eva Drury; executive board, Mrs. Elizabeth Moses, Leon Boudreau, Fred L. Knight.

ARLINGTON.

Members of the Arlington Boat Club will hold a ladies' night in their hall at Spy pond next Tuesday evening, in charge of the following committee: Howard L. Bennett, chairman; Hobart E. Cousins and George A. Barker. A concert will be given by the Van Vliet Orchestra Club.

PEMBROKE.

A meeting of the committee chosen to arrange for the two hundredth anniversary of the town will be held in a few days when plans will be made for the program. The celebration will take place next August.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Crescent Zouave Fife and Drum Corps will present two farce comedies this evening in Crescent hall entitled "The Duchess of Dublin" and "Patsy Bolivar."

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING

That's Frozen Pudding

Neapolitan Ice Cream Co.

Tel. Cambridge 1785. Free Delivery in Boston and Suburbs.

CHELSEA SCHOOL PUPILS TO GIVE AN ORIGINAL CANTATA



OSBOURNE M'CONATHY

"King Sol in Flowerland," a cantata, the music of which has been written by the pupils in the course of theatrical music in the Chelsea high school, will be produced at Williams school hall Jan. 31.

Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the Chelsea schools, has been looking forward to this event for a number of years, and his ambition for the pupils from the beginning is about to be realized. The poems were written by Edwin N. C. Barnes, and there are 20 of these. Each poem was given to four pupils with instructions for preparing the music according to their individual ideas. When these were returned the best were selected for production, although some of them had to be rewritten by the pupils.

The work has all been done under the direction of Miss Edith L. Bush and Miss Mary S. Keene, teachers of the high school. A little instruction in folk dancing has been given by Miss Marion Fessenden, a graduate of the school. Miss Maude M. Howes, the music instructor, will be at the piano.

The school committee has been greatly interested in this work and has appropriated \$100 for it. The cantata has been printed and whatever results may be obtained from its sale, and from the sale of tickets for the production, will be used for furthering the work of the music department of the high school. The pupils will be costumed to represent groups of flowers.

EUROPEAN NATIONS DECLARE ARMISTICE IN POLITICAL DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

Stuttgart congress and the now famous resolution of the delegates representing many million members of every nationality of Europe approving the principle of rendering war impossible by the declaration of a general strike, and unless he is a socialist, as likely as not he will tell you he never heard of it or at any rate that his recollections are vague and hazy. And then ask the same man if he realizes that it was the great financial question of international credit which saved Europe some three or four months ago from war, and if your friend is on Ludgate hill he will laugh and say, why no, it was Sir Edward Grey; and if on the Rue Royale, equally, why no, it was Jules Cambon; and if on the Unter den Linden, again, why no, it was Kiderlen-Waechter. And yet it was finance.

Sooner or later, and every year sooner than later, the statesman is obliged to come down from the mountain top of a semi-mythical national dignity and ambition to consider "the great financial question." From London to Teheran, and from Teheran to Washington, it is imperious in its demands, and it hangs as a great cloud today alike over the banks of the Tiber as over the shores of the Bosphorus. It is the cry of the merchant threatened with ruin and the silent, persistent pressure of ever depreciating securities which will in the end awaken Italy to the fact that the debts of Tripoli will never repay her even the interest on the millions she has already spent in her conquest.

Turkey Enigma of Finance
As to Turkey "the question" is there, too, but then it is always there and Turkey is used to it. It is here indeed that Turkey is seen most clearly as an eastern country. She is indeed a veritable enigma of finance, and the pundits of Europe who looked at Turkey in the early days of last October and saw the chronic deficit ever piling up million by million on her national balance sheet, and recollected that more than once within living memory she had written off her debts and started afresh, shook their heads wisely and declared that the Ottoman had no money and the war would be a matter of days. But the days passed into weeks, and the weeks into months, and the war is not over, and it is not in Turkey, with her deficit, but in Italy, with her surplus, that the great financial question is daily growing most insistent in its demands on attention.

The reason is not far to seek. Italy is wholly and definitely a western nation, an integral part of that vast system of credit upon which the trade and commerce of the civilized world is based. And then glance over the frontiers of both countries into Austria-Hungary. Here, as in Germany and as in France, we find a family conference in progress. The Austrian and Hungarian delegations are meeting at Vienna, and the traveler alighting at the Hauptbahnhof sees everywhere placarded "Die Vorbesprechung der Delegationen" and everywhere also the significant legend "Das Budget des Kriegsministeriums für das Jahr 1912."

Here also the two great powers of finance and socialism are at work. Only in Austria-Hungary, the social element in so far as it makes for peace is supplied by the Magyar, the people who claim as their fellow countryman Count Apponyi, whose recent peace mission through the world is still fresh in the memory of the readers of this paper. In Vienna, the center of the most polyglot empire perhaps the world has ever seen, held together by the marvelous tact of the venerable Emperor Josef, we are at every turn on the threshold of changes, but for the moment, at any rate, Count Aehrenthal's policy of peace and pacification is holding its own.

One thing, however, is evident, namely, that Count Aehrenthal has more support from the Hungarian than from his own countrymen. Practically no Austrian delegate expressed complete satisfaction with the foreign minister, whereas the Hungarian delegation passed a vote of "entire confidence in him and his policy," and the whole delegation applauded Count Apponyi's criticism of the war minister. To those who know that in the streets of Buda-Pesth it is hard to get an answer to a question addressed in German, although the people are bi-lingual, so bitter is the feeling between the two peoples, this action on the part of the Hungarian delegation means much, as indicating once again the desire to stand for a principle which has always been a characteristic of this wonderful people.

And so for the moment Europe confers. News still comes in over the wires from Persia, from Tripoli, from Fez and away south to the sea, but it lies on the press tables of the continent scarcely heeded; from the press table it passes into the papers "unexpanded" and the leading article deals with the conference.

EXPERT OUTLINES THE PUBLIC SERVICE PLAN OF GOVERNOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Edgar J. Rich, general counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad, and Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard law school spoke before the Economic Club at a dinner at the Worthy hotel in this city Thursday night.

Professor Wyman disclosed, toward the conclusion of his speech the general plan of the public service commission bill which Governor Foss intends to have introduced into the Legislature as soon as the draft is completed.

"It is recognized by almost everybody that we must have effective regulation of the public utilities by sufficient law vigorously enforced by a powerful commission," said Professor Wyman. "Progressive people throughout the country are fighting for better control of the public services with full appreciation of its overshadowing importance."

"Wherever there is a progressive governor in office, whatever his party designation may be, it will be found that the immediate establishment of a powerful public service commission to impose much more effective regulation upon all of the public service companies is one of the principal policies which he is urging upon the Legislature to cooperate with him in enacting."

"I do not want to be understood as making any attack upon the existing Massachusetts commissions; the general verdict of those who have examined into their administration is that they are doing as well as could be expected of them, in view of their limited resources, perhaps better. If it be said that more effective regulation will cost more (as it probably will) the answer is that we are not spending enough at present to get the best results."

"I am going to state, by authority of Governor Foss, the principal provisions of the bill which is being drafted under his direction."

"What is being planned is, first of all, a consolidation of the different commissions which now exercise a divided supervision over the public service companies in Massachusetts. In this consolidation the board of railroad commissioners and the board of gas and electric light commissioners will disappear as independent entities."

"And the special powers of regulation which the highway commission and the

guists, so bitter is the feeling between the two peoples, this action on the part of the Hungarian delegation means much, as indicating once again the desire to stand for a principle which has always been a characteristic of this wonderful people."

And so for the moment Europe confers. News still comes in over the wires from Persia, from Tripoli, from Fez and away south to the sea, but it lies on the press tables of the continent scarcely heeded; from the press table it passes into the papers "unexpanded" and the leading article deals with the conference.

NEW FIRE LIMITS UNDER DISCUSSION

The committee on ordinances of the city council is expected to report at the next meeting of the council on the proposed ordinance for extending the fire limits in the city. The last public hearing on the question was Thursday evening.

The Chamber of Commerce, fire hazard commission, Fire Commissioner Daily, Mayor Fitzgerald and others favor including the whole city. All the improvement associations of the suburban districts are against such an extension, but do not object to a "reasonable" extension of the present limit.

SCOTS SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Scots Charitable Society was held last evening in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple.

Officers were elected as follows: James Pottinger, president; Alexander C. Nixon, vice president; David R. Craig, treasurer; John N. Jordan, secretary; Stewart W. Millar, assistant secretary; the Rev. Dr. A. K. MacLennan, chaplain; the Rev. Dr. James Todd, chairman relief committee; Councilor Walter Ballantyne and Duncan D. Russell, auditors; Robert Mayer and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Manchester, relief board.

NEW COURTHOUSE TO COST \$15,000,000

NEW YORK—New York is to have a new \$15,000,000 county courthouse to replace the old Tweed structure in City Hall park, which the city authorities have decided has outlived its usefulness. This was determined upon Thursday when the board of estimate voted to condemn as a site for the new building property bounded by Leonard, Lafayette, Baxter and Park streets, just north of City Hall park. The cost of the land is estimated at \$8,000,000, and that of the building \$9,000,000.

U. S. MARINES TO PARADE IN BOSTON

WASHINGTON—Marines will be ordered from all battlefields in Boston harbor March 18 to participate in the Evacuation Day parade. This promise has been made to Representative Curley of Boston.

Efforts are being made also to have President Taft make a speech in connection with the Evacuation Day ceremonies.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

GERMAN SONGS BY MISS GERHARDT

Miss Elena Gerhardt in her second recital at Jordan hall, Thursday afternoon, gave a program made up from Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Wolf and Strauss.

Miss Gerhardt did not find it necessary to sing songs in several languages or of widely different schools, nor to mingle in her solid numbers for contrast sake songs semi-humorous or soubriettish. That she had the temerity to give such a program either indicates great confidence in her powers of conviction, or is an unspoken but perfectly obvious compliment to Boston audiences. At any rate, her judgment proved to be perfectly correct. She was most successful, and there was not the often-seen early exodus of deprecating and abashed music lovers or of shameless reviewers who are convinced that Fabian strategy is the best. Not that these two classes of persons are entirely distinct, we hasten to add.

But returning to Miss Gerhardt and her success, it must be said that after ending her first group with the "Frühlingsnacht" of Schumann she received an ovation such as is rarely accorded here in concert and then only to operatic celebrities. The reason for this is not far to seek. Though the voice is not of remarkable size or richness and not always used well, being often white in high notes and smothered in soft passages, she yet ranks well enough as a mere vocalist to succeed and in addition illumines all with a fine musical intelligence—a combination rare in a world given over to selfegists on one hand and elocutionists on the other. In short, she is a singer. In "Frühlingsnacht" her understanding of the music and her perfectly chosen tone color helped her create an impression of intensity such as would be hard even for boundless vocal resources to equal. So Miss Gerhardt could

be heard again with pleasure. It is not known to all that good voices are as plentiful as are blueberries in New England's pastures, but it is sorrowfully known to many that every apartment house has its student. The trouble is there are so few singers.

FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON

Maeterlinck's drama "Monna Vanna" is added to the repertory of works to be given at the Boston opera house under the management of Mme. Maeterlinck with her company of French actors. The performance is scheduled for Thursday evening, Jan. 25, with the following cast:

Monna Vanna.....Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck
Prinziville.....Rene Maupre
Guido Colonna.....Jean Durvat
Marco Colonna.....Jean Duval
Trivulzio.....D. Leo
Borso.....Fernand De Potter
Virdio.....Simon Lyon

The performance of the dramatic version of "Pelléas and Melisande" by these artists has been postponed to Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, in order to accommodate those who found the matinee date inconvenient. Tickets bought for the announced afternoon performance may be exchanged for evening tickets. Mme. Maeterlinck makes her last Boston appearance for this season in this presentation of "Pelléas."

CONCERT NOTES

Josef Hofmann gave a second performance of Chopin's F minor concerto at the Symphony concert in Cambridge Thursday evening arousing great enthusiasm in his audience. The last opportunity to hear him this season in Boston will be at his recital in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Some interesting decisions were given by the rules of golf committee during the last month, among which were the following:

North Middlesex G. C.—There is a local rule to the effect that the holder of the club challenge cup must start 1 down when next competing for the cup. In the semi-final A, who is the holder, forgetting she ought to start 1 down, played B and beat her 2 up. The result was given in that A had won, and it was not until six days later that A remembered the rule and wrote to the secretary to ask what she should do. (1) Should A be disqualified? (2) Should both be disqualified? (3) Should the match result be left as it was given in? (4) Should there be a replay?

A.—It is the duty of every competitor to know his (or her) own handicap. A should be disqualified.

Alva G. C.—In a match play handicap competition A informed B that he was entitled to five strokes, the match was played on these terms and A won by 2 and 1. Subsequently B discovered that A was only entitled to three strokes. B considers that the match should be replayed, while A contends that B should have checked his (A's) statement with the list of handicaps.

A.—It is the duty of every competitor to know his (or her) own handicap. A should be disqualified.

Western Park G. C., Leicester.—In a stroke competition, A and B kept each other's cards correctly up to the fourteenth hole. On completion of the fifteenth hole it was found that B had lost A's card. They went back and searched, but could not find it. For the fifteenth hole and subsequent holes A's score was marked on B's card by himself and witnessed by B. On completion of the round a new card was obtained and the scores copied on to it from B's card and signed by B. As both scores had been entered on this card from the beginning of the round, nothing was left to memory, and there was no doubt as to the accuracy of the score. Should the card be accepted? Is A disqualified for not returning the original card?

A.—As the committee in charge of the competition is satisfied with the accuracy of the score, A should not be disqualified for the loss of his card by B. When damaged by weather or otherwise an original card may be copied.

Aucterderran G. C.—The winners of the monthly medal competitions are entitled to compete for prizes. Notice of the dates and a list of those entitled to compete was posted in the clubhouse. The prizes were played for on a Saturday and the following Wednesday. A's name had been omitted from the list, and the name of B substituted. B was not entitled to compete, but he returned the best score. A was aware that he had qualified to compete, but did not appear on either day. Is he entitled to any special consideration? Can B be treated as winner? The opinion of the rules of golf committee is desired as to what should be done in the matter.

A.—As B had not qualified to compete, his score cannot be accepted. A should have informed the secretary that his name was omitted from the list prior to the beginning of the Wednesday competition. As he took no steps to rectify the error, and did not appear, the prizes should be awarded to the competitors who returned the next best score to B.

New Forest G. C.—On the teeing ground a player took a practise swing, struck the ground near his teed ball, and caused the ball to fall off the tee. (1) Did he incur a penalty? (2) Would he have incurred a penalty if the club had touched ball? (3) What penalty is incurred when either incident occurs through the green?

A.—No. The practise swing was not

a stroke, and the teed ball was not in play. Through the green, in the first instance, the penalty is one stroke under rule 12 (3). In the second case any contact between the head of the club and the ball, resulting in movement of the ball, constitutes a stroke (see definition 13).

Streatham G. C.—In a foursome, on the putting green, both balls lay on the same side of the hole. As the player whose ball was further from the hole was about to putt, one of the opponents removed some leaves round the hole by scraping them aside with a club. The player claimed the hole under rule 28. Can this claim be admitted?

A.—The opponent infringed rule 28 (1), and the player was within his rights in claiming the hole. The opponent should not have interfered with any loose impediment which might have affected the player's stroke.

MAYOR MOVES ON ARLINGTON STREET EXTENSION PLANS

A special meeting of the city council has been called for tomorrow noon by Mayor Fitzgerald, when he will send an order to the council for an appropriation of \$400,000 for the extension of Arlington street.

The mayor said if action is not taken Saturday the whole matter will have to go over another year. By receiving the order on Saturday there will be ample time for the necessary 14 days between the first and final readings of the order. Another important feature of this meeting is to be the presentation of an order providing for a saving to the city of \$25,000 in the widening of the Chelsea north draw.

This order will be presented by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works. It calls for the transfer of \$80,000 from the Chelsea south draw fund to the north draw fund and an additional appropriation of \$70,000 by the council.

The order was approved by Councilor Thomas J. Kenny, chairman of the finance committee, at a conference with Commissioner Rourke today.

There was originally appropriated for this project \$250,000. At that time Mr. Rourke asked for an additional \$135,000, it having been estimated by him that the project would cost \$425,000.

Now Mr. Rourke says the construction can be done for \$400,000 owing to the decreased cost of steel. The provisions in his order bring the north draw fund to that total.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
HENRY RUSSELL, Mng. Dir.
TODAY at 8
PELLEAS ET MELISANDE
Mmes. Maeterlinck, Fischer, Gay, Rieder, Maroux, Lankow, Mardones. SM. at 8. TRAVIATA, Tetrazzini, Constantino, Solera. Sat. at 8. Popular Prices, \$1.00. Amsten, Constantino, Bianchatti, Mardones. Sunday at 8. Concert. Subject, THE BOSTON DOWNTOWN Ticket Office, St. James, 125 Boylston St.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
Thursday Eve., Jan. 25, at 8. Only Performance in Boston this season.
MAETERLINCK'S DRAMA, MONNA VANNA
Mmes. Maeterlinck, MM. Maupre, Duval, Durvat. Sat. Eve., Jan. 26, at 8. Mme. Maeterlinck's Farewell Appearance **PELLÉAS ET MELISANDE**, in dramatic form, with incidental music by Gabriel Faure. Prices 50c to \$2.50

SYMPHONY HALL
BOSTON
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 19, 2:30
Saturday Eve., Jan. 20, 8:00
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Max Fiedler, Con. Tickets Sat. Eve. only.

Anniversary Invitations
For All Occasions
Ward's ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
57-59 Franklin St.

WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

CORNELL SOCIETY
BUYS FRATERNITY
HOUSE FOR \$27,500

IITHACA, N. Y.—The Zodiac Society of Cornell University has just purchased the residence formerly occupied by the Delta Phi fraternity for \$27,500. The property was owned by Miss M. E. Cornell and Mrs. C. H. Blair, daughters of Ezra Cornell.

Ralph E. Pierce '12 of Rock Rapids, Ia., a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences has won the debate stage prize of \$94.

Prof. Filibert Roth of University of Michigan has been appointed head of the department of forestry. Beginning next year a course designed to train men thoroughly for the profession of forestry will be reestablished.

The fifth annual banquet of the Ithaca section of the A. I. E. E. was held last Wednesday in Sibley Dome. The main speaker and guest of honor was Gano Dunn, president of the national institute.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

At the trial held by the Maine Masque, the Dramatic Club of the university, the following men were chosen to take part: J. L. Brown, '14; Ash, '12; Pendleton, '14; Brewster, '13; Haskell, '14; Easterbrook, '12; Searl, '15. A committee of faculty members made the decisions.

The Masque will give "The Magistrate," a farce by Arthur W. Pinero, throughout the season. This play has traveled more widely than most of the modern English dramas. It has been translated into several languages and has met with exceptional success both in England, where it was first presented, and in America.

The number of rehearsals will shortly be increased to two each week. The stage manager this year is T. W. Haskell, '14.

The final examinations for the first semester will commence Jan. 27. The semester ends officially on Feb. 2. Registration will take place the following Saturday, and the spring semester opens on the following Monday.

The musical clubs are holding regular rehearsals in preparation for the concerts of the coming season. The clubs this year will be larger than for several seasons, and the mandolin and banjo clubs are especially strong. The first concert of the season will be given in Orono soon after the mid-year examinations.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—The annual meeting of the Upsilon Beta Fraternity Society was held this week at the Delta Kappa Epsilon house. The following men were initiated: From Delta Kappa Epsilon, Moore and Luce; from Phi Delta Theta, Davis and Wilson; from Delta Upsilon, Howes and Pines; from Zeta Psi, Higgins and Spearin; from Alpha Tau Omega, Weir and Humphrey. Among the graduates present were Capt. H. L. Pepper, Charles W. Chipman and Robert L. Ervin.

The students who reside in Roberts hall have organized an orchestra of eight pieces, which will soon be in readiness to furnish music for the various festivities of this popular dormitory.

A body of college partisans in politics met recently in the college chapel and organized a Wilson Democratic Club to further to the best of its ability the Woodrow Wilson campaign in this section of the state. Prominent men of affairs of the institution were present, speeches were made, and a platform adopted. Ernest D. Jackson, '12, of Mt. Vernon was chosen president; J. P. Dolan of Nashua, N. H., secretary and treasurer; Willie Jones, '12, of South China, corresponding secretary; and an executive committee was elected consisting of P. J. Doyle, '14, Nashua, N. H.; V. H. Tibbets, '14, New Harbor; Milroy Warren, '14, East Brown, Vt.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—Dr. Edith Davis, representing the National Temperance Society, gave a lecture recently to the Bates students and faculty.

The senior class day officers and speakers have been elected as follows: H. A. Welch, North Attleboro, Mass., chaplain; Claire E. Turner, Harmony, Or.; Miss Mary Audley, Gorham, N. H., historian; Albert W. Buck, Orland, address to undergraduates; Miss Abigail Kincaid, South Portland, poet; Clair Chesley, Auburn, address to halls and campus; Miss Donna L. Yeaton, Belgrade, prophecy for women; F. H. Kierstead, Merrimac, Mass., prophecy for men; Miss Clara Purington, West Bowdoin, ode; H. W. Rowe, Pittsford, farewell address; E. A. Nevers, Houlton, pipe oration; W. E. Lane, Litchfield, marshal; committee, Edward Fuller, Auburn; Leonard Smith, Shelbourne Falls, Mass.; Ernest Brunkquist, Hood River, Ore.; Miss Minerva Dunlay, Bowdoinham; Miss Mary Redman, Newport.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Figures recently collected at Brown University show that more than 72 per cent of the students are members of Greek letter societies. The total enrollment of students is 668 and of that number 482 are fraternity members. There are 20 fraternities at Brown. Graduate students are not considered in the figures given.

The figures show the following: Total seniors, 147; members of fraternities, 107; total juniors, 136; members of fraternities, 101; total sophomores, 164; fraternity members, 123; total freshmen, 221; fraternity members, 151. Total undergraduates is 668, and the fraternity members, 482.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
DEBATING CLASSES
READY FOR CONTEST

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—This is "debate week" for the University of Michigan, one of the university teams competing against Northwestern University here this evening, and Chicago meeting the other Michigan team on their home roster, also this evening. The subject is "Resolved, That the recall should be adopted for all elective state and municipal officers, excepting judges." The judges who will preside here are: Judges P. Manton and Charles E. Chittenden of the United States court of common pleas of Toledo, O., and Samuel D. Lilley of Columbus.

An investigation of the efficiency of the different sorts of paddle wheels is being carried on in the naval tank by the engineering department for the benefit of the United States engineers who are studying the question of the development of the Mississippi river.

The junior hop has been set for Feb. 9, and preparations are well under way. The Comedy Club has selected tomorrow for the initial appearance of "The Magistrate."

President Hutchins will attend the annual dinner of the University of Michigan Club of New York city to be held at the hotel Knickerbocker today.

Examinations for the first semester commence Jan. 29 and last for two weeks. The senior class will journey to Toledo this year for their annual banquet.

Prof. E. C. Case of the geology department has been granted \$2000 a year for the next two years by the Carnegie Institute of Washington, for the purpose of continuing his researches.

The Aeronautical Society of the university has been attempting flights with its glider for the past week, on its grounds just without the city.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The five Thompson scholarships of the annual value of \$600 each, are offered to young men and women, residents of Utah, by the University of California. Applications for these scholarships for the year beginning July 1 next must be in the hands of the recorder of the faculties of the University of California, at Berkeley, on or before Feb. 29, 1912.

These scholarships for Utah students were endowed by Mrs. Jennie D. Thompson of Salt Lake. By her will, which was probated in 1907, she created an endowment to be known as the Willard D. Thompson Memorial Fund, the income to be used for scholarships at Berkeley in memory of her son, Willard Dawson Thompson, who graduated from the University of California in 1895.

Applicants for scholarships must have completed at least a four years' course in some high school or other secondary school of recognized standing. Applications will be received from the members of the graduating classes of the current school year, as well as from high school graduates of former years who may or may not have continued their studies in colleges or universities.

ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—A recent vote of the trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, provided a new use for the building formerly occupied by the principal and treasurer. It was decided that this comfortable little building could be of greatest service to the academy, if devoted to club purposes for the alumni and members of the faculty. The need of a suitable place of this kind where alumni who return to Andover may feel that they are always welcome has long been apparent. The building as a headquarters for the alumni, especially at commencement time, and as a social center for the faculty will prove a valuable asset to the school.

Already this new club building has been put into service by the faculty and local alumni. On Jan. 14 an informal reception was held for Dean Briggs of Harvard who delivered the vespers services to the student body. It was discovered that a committee had been busy in furnishing the building with all of the requisites to modern club comfort. A special feature in the decoration of the rooms is a collection of pictures and manuscripts which will help to conserve the rich old traditions of the hall.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The students of Smith College are authorized by official permission of the Student Council as announced in the Weekly, to raise the remainder of the million dollar fund, the gathering together of which has been President Burton's aim during the current year, by contributing the proceeds of any entertainments the students choose to give. This gives the different clubs an opportunity to charge admission to their meetings, by making the entertainment side of them open to the public. Alpha and Phi Kappa societies are already actively interested. As a nucleus for this, the council itself has advanced \$500. The fund is to be known as the "Students' Mite." In this way, all can contribute by work to the fund—whereas if it were a question of actual giving of money, many students would find it impossible to contribute.

Plays for the Lend-a-Hand prize are to be judged Feb. 10. One of the plays to be submitted is a fairy play in four acts by Hildegard Hoyt, 1912, of Auburn, N. Y. Miss Hoyt's play was read yesterday (Thursday) in one of the English classes by a cast composed of students interested.

FRENCH SCHOOL
OF ARTS ADMITS
SYRACUSE MAN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Prof. Fred R. Lear '05 of the department of architecture at Syracuse University has been admitted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. Professor Lear is on a year's leave of absence for study, but now that he has gained entrance to this famous school he will be away three years longer. Professor Lear received all his student work at Syracuse.

Louis J. Gill '11 was one of four successful contestants for the California state examination for architects. He is now eligible to membership in the American Institute of Architects.

Prof. Edgar C. Morris, head of the English department at Syracuse, has been chosen as secretary and treasurer of the College Teachers of English Association of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. The association aims to have the English requirements for college entrance uniform.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—The mid-year final examinations start Jan. 25. Registration day for the second semester will be Feb. 6.

The total registration in the winter short course, in agriculture is 250, exceeding that of last year by 6. This course annually attracts to the university for six or eight weeks men and women of all ages interested in agricultural problems. The course this year includes animal husbandry, dairying, agronomy and special lectures.

Succeeding three closely contested preliminaries, the following debaters and alternates have been chosen to represent the university in its annual tri-state debates with the Universities of Indiana and Illinois on March 7: Affirmative team to meet Indiana, Robert J. Watson, Elwood Holman and Chalmers Parker, with Alternate V. E. Vining; negative team to meet Illinois at Champaign, Edward Kelsey, Arthur S. Burket, and E. A. Weller, with Alternate Bert Evans. The entries this year exceeded those of last by about 15. The Athenaeum Literary Society succeeded in placing three debaters and one alternate where it has never before placed more than two men at once.

The Lantern is conducting a canvass to ascertain the cost of living among the students of the university. It supplies a blank to be filled in, covering all essential items of expense, as well as data as to whether the student is self-supporting or not.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS.—President Vincent will inaugurate a course of lectures during chapel hour by men who are prominent in business and professional work. The general purpose of the series will be to present to the students the advantages of the different vocations represented by the speakers, and to encourage the students in an early consideration of their vocations.

Louis Delamarre, general secretary of the Federation of French Alliances, delivered a free lecture on Jan. 18 before the Minnesota group of the alliance. President Vincent introduced the speaker.

More than 3000 volumes that were recently given to the university by Prof. Newton H. Winchell have been received, and the work of cataloguing them has been started. A book plate, patterned on the Winchell coat of arms, will be placed in each book.

A series of 10 or 12 lectures is being arranged by Miss Constock, dean of women, for the women students of the university. There will be addresses by women in different vocations, and a vocational bureau, to serve as clearing house for positions open to women, is favored by the association of collegiate alumnae and will be established in the near future.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The following have just been initiated into the Wesleyan University chapter of the Comenian Club: Albert E. Beebe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank N. Knapp, East Livermore, Me.; William B. Cornish, Paterson, N. J., from 1914; and Albert O. Egge, New York; Charles F. Hainfield, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Frank H. Nye, Keene, N. Y.; Clarence Ketchum, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Roy A. Sampson, Dexter, Me.; Frederick R. Strasburg, Rumford, Me.; Harold R. Willoughby, North Haverhill, N. H.; Harold A. Wooster, Northfield, Conn., from 1915.

The Connecticut Wesleyan Alumni held their banquet at Hartford Wednesday night, while the New York Alumni Association holds its annual dinner tonight at the Hotel Manhattan.

The university catalogue issued this week gives the total registration as 396, the largest in the history of the college.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

CLINTON, N. Y.—At a meeting this week the student body of Hamilton College expressed its desire that the present advisory board of 29 men be abolished and a smaller board, consisting of three members of the faculty, three alumni and three students be established. It is planned to have the new board control all college activities.

The junior "prom" committee has almost completed arrangements for junior week, which begins Feb. 5.

The musical club gave its first concert of the season this body of Hamilton College will begin its first trip Feb. 21, when several cities in New York and Pennsylvania will be visited.

Houghton & Dutton Co.
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSEOur Great Mid-Winter
Furniture Sale
And the Greatest Yet

Our famous January-February Sale of House Furnishings opens next Monday. This sale needs no introduction. It is an event for which the purchasers of New England wait, and to us it means months of preparation. Our representatives visit all the important furniture centers, gathering the best values, and we get the preference because we are Spot Cash Buyers. Here is an opportunity to refurnish or replenish at an expense very much less than the current prices on House Furnishings.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Governor Plaisted has reappointed Prof. Marshall P. Cram of the chemical department as a member of the state board of health for a term of six years.

A trio of students from the college orchestra are playing at the Hotel Eagle every evening from 5:30 to 7:30. They are Joseph H. Newell, '12, cornetist; George F. Cressley, '12, violinist; and Charles F. Adams, '12, pianist.

A Progressive Republican club has been formed, by some of the students of the college, the members of which pledge themselves to support Senator La Follette of Wisconsin in the presidential campaign of 1912. Plans are being made for securing Senator La Follette as a speaker before the college when he is in Maine this spring.

In an address at Hobart College on the "Life of Benjamin Hale," who was one of the early presidents of Hobart, and a graduate of Bowdoin in the class of 1818, Andrew D. White of Ithaca brought forth the fact that while a tutor at Bowdoin in the early twenties, Dr. Hale instituted the first vocational courses ever given in a school in this country. They were given at the Lyceum at Gardiner, Me., where under his direction courses of a practical nature were offered for the express purpose of furthering education along technical and mechanical lines.

A letter has recently been received from C. S. F. Lincoln, '91, of St. John's College, of Shanghai, China, telling of a Bowdoin dinner held in the far east. Dr. Lincoln says that in Eastern Asia, exclusive of Japan there are six Bowdoin graduates: Jameson, '76, civil engineer, architect and all-round man; Fessenden, '96, lawyer and man of affairs; Brigham and Shorey, '04, and Brett, '05, of the International Banking Association and Dr. Lincoln, missionary, physician and teacher, A. J. Boardman, '73, with some of his family happened to be in Shanghai, and the revolution kept them there for two weeks. Mr. Boardman invited Jameson, Fessenden and Dr. Lincoln to a Bowdoin dinner at the Astor House, Shanghai's hotel de luxe.

MINING COMPANY
SUED FOR STOCK

Nelson Vandenberg brought a bill in the superior court today against the Mayflower Mining Company, seeking to require the defendant to give him a duplicate of a certificate for 100 shares of stock in the company.

His certificate, numbered A1804, was taken June 22, 1910, and on July 28 of that year he notified the defendant of his loss. The plaintiff says he wants to sell the stock as he is in need of ready money and cannot do so until he gets a duplicate certificate, which he says he is unable to secure.

VISITORS SEE WENTWORTH.

Arthur W. Tarbell, registrar of Carnegie technical schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., was a visitor on Thursday at the Wentworth Institute. Mr. Tarbell came to make a special study of the plant at the school and its courses of study. Ludwig Frank, director of Fitchburg manual training school, and Wesley A. O'Leary, director New Bedford Industrial school are among other recent visitors.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—Canada is already well on the way toward becoming the chief goal of North American immigration. In 1911 Canada gained more population through immigration than did the United States, the republic losing half of what it gained through the return of aliens to Europe. As the volume of immigration to Canada enlarges, it will become increasingly important that we watch the quality carefully. Canada's attractions will continue to be such that we can afford to pay less attention to numbers, in order to obtain the classes best adapted to settlement in this country. Being a northerly country, Canada should attract most of the northern European outflow, leaving the southerners to other nations.

Municipal expansion in Canada, especially in the larger cities, is probably as rapid as is consistent with financial safety. Special attention will be given the great and crying need for more farm laborers and agriculturalists.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—Doubtless explanation of the fact that immigration fell off 30 per cent in 1911, as compared with the influx of foreigners in 1910, may be found in the diversion of the tide of immigration to other countries. Canada has made a strong bid for increased population from this source, and South America, notably Brazil and Argentina, are advertising advantages to the venturesome Europeans, which the United States is no longer able to offer. Our own country is becoming so well developed that aliens do not find it as alluring as in former years. Most of the pioneering has been done in this country, and virgin fields of industrial endeavor are not as numerous as they were. South America, especially, is making strenuous efforts to turn the tide in her direction. There is room for the overflow of Europe for many years. Competition has not become as acute as it is in the United States. There is work for the tradesman and land a plenty for those who are agriculturally inclined. The country is rich in possibilities. More and more the southern continent is coming to be known in the old-world countries, as a land of promise, and this knowledge is being constantly increased by the advertising which is being done.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.—The Chicago board of education has just let the contract for two huge high schools. They are planned along lines that suggest an educational revolution, and a new conception of the social use and meaning of a public school. Each of these schools will occupy an entire city block, and will contain an assembly hall suitable for general public purposes, and having seats for 2000 persons. Besides the ordinary classrooms there will be physical, chemical and electrical laboratories, machine shops, swimming pools, gymnasiums and restaurants. There will be museums of biology and commercial geography, greenhouses for the study of plant life, libraries, periodical reading rooms, music halls, studios for sculpture, painting and the artistic handicrafts, bookbinding shops, photographic

galleries, with developing rooms, bank and business offices for practical work, and halls for social assembly and dancing.

DALLAS NEWS—There are at least six or seven cities in Texas that have grown big enough to make what is known as the "housing problem" urgent. It is a subject which, for them, needs to be moved into the forefront of the mind. This question of enabling the humblest to live in houses that are at least comfortable and in an environment that is at least decent and healthful is one which, of course, becomes pertinent at the very beginning of municipal life, and if it were given that early and continuous consideration there would in later years be no problem to solve. But it never is given that consideration. It is a conspicuous one of many neglects that proclaim us collectively a heedless people. In time, though, the consequences of this neglect become serious. They have already become serious for such cities as Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Waco and perhaps one or two others. That is the reason that the need of doing something is urgent. It is a many-sided question, an intricate one, and one whose solution may entail some revision of our political philosophy.

PORTLAND (ME.) EXPRESS AND ADVERTISER—One hundred and five thousand and twenty-four persons took examinations in the year ending June 30, 1911, for 23,256 federal government positions, or, as they are more familiarly known, "government jobs." It is interesting to note that of the total number of applicants more than two thirds succeeded in passing the examinations. As these are by no means trivial ordeals it is easy to see that a majority of these applicants consider a place with Uncle Sam as paymaster sufficiently desirable to work for; in other words they must have studied and studied hard. With four men ready for every vacancy it is apparent that there are still many people in this land who look upon a government job as "soft." The feeling that Uncle Sam is a desirable employer continues to be general.

Elbert Hubbard in the Fra, under the caption, "A Wonderful Newspaper," has this to say about the Monitor:

About three years ago, when The Christian Science Monitor of Boston was first discussed, it was prophesied that a paper of this class would only be run at a positive loss to the publishers.

Let any one examine the advertising pages of the Monitor today and he will be convinced that this newspaper is on a solid paying basis.

A great many of its subscribers are not members of the Christian Science denomination, but they prize this newspaper, because it gives the things that a man of intelligence wants to know, and it omits all of the things which he does not want to know—those which are purely negative. If calamity and disgrace overtake an obscure person, the regulation "yellows" flash the news in black and red headlines, while the joys and successes of even superior people go unmentioned. The one man to smother with silence and forgetfulness is the murder gang.

The Monitor tells of crop conditions and gives market reports; treats of college and school education; the building of roadways and the extension of railway lines; gives records of new inventions, discoveries, and plans for social betterment; relates the principal happenings at Washington in a political way; briefly states the foreign news, and puts us in touch with the big doers and thinkers all over the world, and tells us what they are doing and saying.

In fact, the things going on that are worthy and beautiful and right have mention and encouragement. News to this paper means good news.

Accidents, calamities, despair, woes, villainies, strife, crime and mischief find no mention in The Christian Science Monitor. Neither do its editors air their personal grievances, and try to get even with their enemies with the aid of the linyotype and the glue-roller.

Were it not for the name of the newspaper you would never know it was

sued by a religious body. Religion the Christian Scientist is not something foreign to his work. It is a part of daily life.

One thing sure, The Christian Science Monitor has no competition. So far, it is an absolute monopoly, without stepping on the tail of the Sherman act. It has the field to itself. No other publisher in America has endeavored to issue a similar publication, or one patterned after the general policy that the Monitor is following.

That the world upholds the Monitor, however, pays for it, and supports it, is one of the happiest signs of the time.

Now that the Monitor has proven to publishers that it pays to be decent, I expect to see the day when every large city will have at least one clean, sane, sensible newspaper, devoted to the good, the beautiful, and the true.

LAST LINK OF LINE OPENED

CHICAGO—The Northwestern road has opened to traffic the last section of its new line between Milwaukee and Sparta, Wis. This branch furnishes a link for a new short line between Milwaukee and Minnesota and South Dakota points.

JUSTICE DAY RESUMES DUTIES

WASHINGTON—Associate Justice Day resumed his duties in the supreme court on Thursday. He had been absent since the court met in October.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHAFING DISH SUPPER'S CHARM

Lies in its simplicity and sociability

THE charm of a chafing dish supper lies not in its appointments but in its simplicity, sociability, and informal atmosphere. The business girl keeping house in a tiny apartment can entertain her friends most successfully if she is the possessor of a chafing dish, and the young housekeeper with but little money for anything but the necessities may give delightful little affairs in which the chafing dish plays a prominent part.

The secret of a successful chafing dish supper lies in the preliminary planning, and then being absolutely certain that everything needed for the cooking is just where the hostess can place her hand on it without having to make frequent trips to the butler's pantry and kitchen for various ingredients. The novice will find it a little difficult to plan every detail beforehand, but with a little experience she will soon learn how to manage her parties with ease and no great amount of trouble.

A chafing dish course should always be preceded by an appetizer. This will give time for the lamp to be lighted under the chafing dish, and if the hot water pan is required beneath it there will be time for the water to boil, also for the hostess to see that she has all the ingredients at hand.

The appetizer must be something appropriate to the supper which is to be served. Before a Welsh rabbit a hostess may serve anchovy sandwiches garnished with water cress, or sardines chilled in lemon juice, on thin slices of Boston brown bread.

Caviare canapes are delicious and frequently served by discriminating hostesses. These are made as follows: Season the caviare with a little onion and lemon juice, spread over a small piece of toasted or fried bread, garnish the top with chopped hard-boiled egg, and, if you wish, you can put chopped onion around the edge.

In using the chafing dish be sure to place it on a metal tray sufficiently large to protect the table from boiling water, alcohol or fire. Have the lamp filled with

alcohol before the guests arrive. Matches should be in a little tray conveniently close at hand.

Beside the chafing dish have a long handled spoon for stirring, another spoon for measuring, a fork, butter, salt, pepper, paprika, Worcestershire sauce, spices and all the other necessary ingredients for the dish which is to be cooked.

Chicken à la king is a prime favorite with chafing dish cooks. It is most appetizing. It is made with the breasts of stewed chicken, chopped in squares and covered with a rich Newberg sauce and a garnish of mushrooms and shredded green peppers.

Welsh rabbit is another popular dish. If you intend to make a rabbit, have the cheese grated, weighed and placed in a dainty china bowl. If eggs are to be used, have them beaten, placed in a bowl and covered. Cream or milk may be measured and placed in a glass of china pitcher. Mushrooms should be peeled and on a plate, oysters drained and pounded, and so on.

The following little word of advice may be helpful to the novice who has difficulty with her rabbits. Always add two half beaten eggs for each pound of cheese and serve the moment it reaches a creamy consistency.

The informality of a chafing dish supper is its chief charm, the guests sitting at the table, chatting while the dishes are prepared. The appetizers, of course, are on the table when the guests enter the room. Also the salad, if the hostess has prepared one for the occasion.

The chafing dish should be placed at one end of the table. As food is served directly from the chafing dish to the plates and the object is to have everything piping hot, it is best to have a pile of hot plates at the head and let the person seated next to the hostess place the toast on the plate and hand it to her who serves from the chafing dish.

The main idea of such a little supper is to keep every one busy assisting the hostess and the other guests.—Washington Herald.

SUITS FOR TRIP TO THE SOUTH

They indicate the styles of the coming spring

THERE are to be no radical changes," asserted the presiding genius of a little shop devoted to ready-made frocks and blouses. "I've seen what the designers are planning and doing, and I know." All of which is soothing to the woman who wants to wear her last season's frocks, says the New York Sun, but the fact remains that neither the clever shopkeeper nor any one else yet knows what will be really modish when the fashions of the spring have at last crystallized.

The manufacturers who supply the bulk of the ready-made suits and frocks must get their stock ready far in advance of the season. They study the probabilities and lean in their earliest output to the side of the conservative, and because what they supply will be seen here, there and everywhere it will be bought and worn and in that degree be modish; but until the great French designers have finished their experimenting and launched their spring models, and the women who are important enough in the fashionable world to influence even the masters of dress have passed judgment upon the ideas offered, women will not really know what the new season has in store for them as its last word of smartness.

If one is to judge from the indications, every woman who turns her face southward next month will carry a frock or suit of white serge and one of taffeta. Beyond that her choice may range at will, but in those two items lies the practical foundation for the southern outfit and no one can go amiss in placing them at the head of the list.

Among the white woolen stuffs all of

the serges are popular, light weight satine continues its vogue and there are innumerable good looking, coarsely woven, slightly rough fabrics which one hardly knows how to classify but which will look not only smart but comfortable on spring days.

This liking for rough surfaces is a continuation of a winter fad and is reflected in a very large percentage of the new tailor suitings which the merchants are showing. There are charming stuffs of this kind in all the light, springlike tones, soft gray mixtures, white and black stripes, checks, etc., and particularly in the brownish tones ranging from deep ecru through buff and sand and light khaki tones, a flecking of white usually giving softness and character to the coloring.

All of these light brown, yellowish and ecru shades are, so rumor has it, to be greatly worn, and certainly the manufacturers have proceeded upon that assumption, for throughout all the new fabrics one finds these colorings frequently repeated.

The rough white woollens are made up into fetching long coats for southern wear, coats on the order of the heavier models in molleton, ratine, etc., and even the smoother serges are also smartly fashioned into such ample cover-all coats.

For the white serge frock all degrees of fineness and all kinds of twills seem permissible, and one finds good-looking one-piece frocks in the rougher, more loosely woven white woollens, but a very heavy frock material is always rather a mistake for the woman who cannot have a frock for every occasion, since it is too warm for many days when an ordinary serge would be comfortable.

CUT-OUT CENTERPIECE PRETTY

Underlaid with a contrasting color of linen

THERE are so many places in the home where an embroidered centerpiece can be used that it behooves every housekeeper to provide herself with a variety of these necessary pieces of linen.

In no way, perhaps, is the individuality of the homemaker more strongly expressed than in the decorative centerpieces used in her dining and living rooms.

French and ecru embroideries on plain white linen are considered the best taste for the dining room table and sideboard; but during the time between meals a colored linen centerpiece on the polished table is permissible.

In the library, living room and sleeping rooms there is always found a place for these, and for general purposes there is nothing quite so satisfactory as ecru or gray linen embroidered in colors.

A new and beautiful idea in the making of these large centerpieces is to underlay them with a contrasting color of linen, cutting away part of the design on the centerpiece to reveal the bright color underneath. For example, a wild rose centerpiece, stamped in a rather conventional design on gray linen, has the five petals of the roses underlaid with pink linen and the leaves with

green linen. The work is not difficult and is extremely effective. The underlying linen is basted on directly under the portions of the stamped pattern which are to show the color.

The edge of the pattern is then embroidered with silk or mercerized cotton, catching each stitch through the colored linen underneath and making the stitches close together. Buttonholing is sometimes used instead of the ordinary over-and-over stitch.

When this is completed, the top linen is carefully cut away with sharp scissors.

If the pattern is large, requiring a good-sized underlay, it is best to cut away the top linen before the embroidery is done, turn in the edges and carefully baste to the linen underneath. Ecru linen, stamped with a peacock feather design, has blue, green and yellow linen revealed in the cut-out design, and these are embroidered with varied colors representing the shades found in the natural feathers.

Any design can be treated in this manner with surprisingly good results.

The edge of such a centerpiece can be scalloped and buttonholed or finished with a border of heavy linen lace. Either way is quite satisfactory.—Philadelphia North American.

PARIS POINTERS

Bowknots appear as earrings and as corsage knots.

The new material known as "fausch" abroad is now in great demand for long coats.

All designs of needlework are of an open character. Floral effects are not massed closely together.

A pretty idea for slippers to elaborate costumes is the use of black chintilly lace over white satin or of silver lace over black satin.

The new lingerie blouses are to be trimmed with fuchsia, set up high on the waist and giving the effect of a collar.—Washington Herald.

FROZEN ORANGES

Cut a small hole in the stem end of six Florida oranges; scoop out the pulp and boil the rinds till thoroughly tender. Cool and remove as much more of the inner skin as possible, and fill with this mixture: the pulp of the oranges, their juice cooked to a syrup with one pint of sugar then cooled; and the whipped whites of three eggs. Freeze.

GLOVE SECONDS

It is far better to buy a glove which is called a second because of some imperfection in it than to buy a cheap glove, says the New Haven Journal Courier. They can be cleaned many more times and wear and look much better.

LEARNING TO MAKE THEIR HATS

New York girls have formed classes

THAT fashionable girls have formed classes to learn how to make their own hats is one of the strongest protests yet made against the high prices now prevailing for headgear, says the New York Herald.

Home meetings are held one morning each week. Twelve girls belong to the largest class, which is presided over by an expert hat maker, a French woman.

At the first meeting of the class a general talk on hat making was given by the instructor, to which the girls listened eagerly. At the second meeting the work was begun; that is, the really serious part of hat making.

The first thing the girls learned to do was to make the wire frame of hats, and to make it of a size and shape suited to their own heads. The teacher provided the requisite amount of heavy and very fine wire, also tweezers, the only necessary implements. At first the girls thought this uninteresting, dull work, saying that they could buy these wire frames already made for 50 cents apiece. As they progressed with the work they became more reconciled, and when each one had finished her frame she found she had something so much more individual and becoming than anything that she could buy that she was delighted.

The proper covering of the frame, its facing and binding were lessons then taken up in succession. When goods should be cut on the bias and when on the straight were also subjects discussed, as well as how seams should be joined and the manner of their pressing.

The girls found the facing of the frames and their covering with velvet the most difficult part of the work. Of course, the girls that were in the habit of sewing got on faster than the others.

The lessons in trimming came last of

OF EMBROIDERED FLOUNCING

Frock for girl of four years

THE frock made of embroidered flouncing is both dainty and practical. The material makes its own finish and reduces labor to the minimum, while it is attractive in effect. In this case the body portion of the dress is made from plain material to match the upper part of the flouncing, and beading



is arranged over the seam and over the sleeve edges. The beading is threaded with ribbon and the pretty little rosettes are extremely fashionable. Dresses for the little tots are, however, made from many materials. The majority of mothers prefer washable ones for all seasons, but this model could be made of cashmere, albatross, challis or any similar material with the lower edge of the skirt hemmed or finished in any manner that may be liked.

The sleeves can be made either long or short. The neck can be finished with or without a collar, and a model of this kind fills many needs. It can be made of fancy material and become really elaborate and it can be made of plain material, such as gingham or challis, and become the simplest of morning dresses.

As the body portion and sleeves are cut in one, there is no troublesome fitting to be done. The high waist line is both fashionable and becoming to child-like figures.

For the 4 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of flouncing 18 inches wide with 1/2 yard of plain material 36 inches wide and 1 1/2 yards of beading, or 3/4 yards of plain material 27, 2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

A pattern, No. 7280, in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years, can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

CORN PIE
TAKE a nice fat hen of a young chicken if you have one. If young chicken is used put a liberal piece of butter with it; the hen will not need it. Cut the fowl into small pieces; season with salt and pepper; put over the fire with a small quantity of water, cook until tender; line a large baking pan with light pastry, pour in the tender fowl and rich broth, add the contents of a can of corn (already tender); cover with top crust and bake to a rich brown.

TOMATO CATSUP
Peel two quarts of tomatoes and cut them up with one onion. Mix with two tablespoons of salt and three of brown sugar. Boil until quite thick. Take from the fire and strain until all but the seeds are through. Put back on the stove and add two tablespoons of mustard, one of allspice, one of cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, half teaspoon of cayenne pepper, one teaspoon of nutmeg and one pint of good vinegar. Boil until it is like custard. Stir often to prevent burning. Bottle and seal tightly while hot.

ROSE WAFERS
Add gradually two cups of granulated sugar to one cup of butter; dissolve half teaspoon of soda in half pint of sweet milk; add one teaspoon of rosewater and a few drops of cochineal; then add gradually one quart of sifted pastry flour. Turn large pans upside down, wipe the bottom clean, brush them over with butter and put mix in a moderate oven. While still hot cut them into squares and lift them off the pan carefully.

PARISIAN CAKES
Stir to a cream six ounces of butter and one-pound of sugar; add the beaten yolks of nine eggs and one tablespoon of orange water. Beat well. Stir in the grated rind of two lemons and add alternately 14 ounces of sifted flour and the whites of eggs well beaten. Put this into small pans and bake in a moderate oven.

CHERRY OATMEAL PUDDING
One cup sifted pastry flour, two teaspoons baking powder, half a teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup butter, two eggs, half a cup sweet milk and one cup oats. Sift together three times the flour, baking powder and salt and work in the butter. Beat the eggs, add the milk and stir in the dry ingredients; add the oats; beat all together lightly. Butter a baking dish, half fill with choice cherries; add bits of butter. Turn the soft dough over the cherries and steam an hour. Turn from the dish to have the cherries uppermost. Serve with a hard sauce.—San Francisco Call.

FANCY SERGES

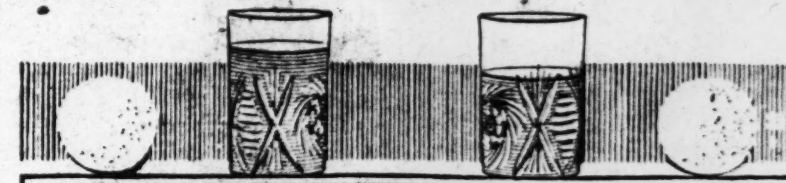
The demand for fancy serges, says the Dry Goods Economist, includes fine imperial serges, wide wales, whipcords, chevrons and loose basket weaves, in a weight ranging all the way from eight ounces to 16 ounces, the latter weight being designed for long outer garments. The high novelty in white and cream serges is a white ground, ornamented with a white silk stripe, and it is to be noted that pure white is selling better than cream, especially with the advance trade. Both white and cream are, however, favored.

HAPPY THOUGHT

At a delightful luncheon the patty shells, which were filled with creamed oysters, were made of cheese-straw paste. Remembering this clever idea of the hostess, I have since served chicken in cheese-straw paste shells, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. This course was much enjoyed by my guests, who wondered why this happy thought had never occurred to them.

WHITE OR RED

Smart evening frocks and wraps run to white or red. The geranium red is by far the most becoming; it is soft and velvety and lights up beautifully.—New Haven Journal Courier.



A Tale of Two Tumblers—and of Two Oranges

Mrs. Brown buys her oranges and grapefruit by the box, direct from Florida.

She serves the juice, of course—her family doesn't want the fruit any other way.

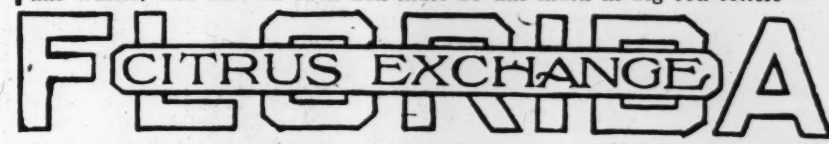
One day last winter company came unexpectedly, and the next morning at breakfast Mrs. B. found she was short one tumbler of orange juice.

Making a note to order another box of her grocer during the forenoon, she sent little Johnny next door to borrow an orange from Mrs. Smith.

The latter bought her fruit by the dozen, and seldom got any from Florida—so the orange she sent by Johnny hadn't come from Florida, though it was as big and looked as good as Mrs. Brown's.

When the juice was squeezed, the difference was clear—this borrowed orange filled a tumbler only two-thirds full, while each of Mrs. Brown's Floridas yielded a full tumbler of juice. And, of course, Johnny had to be content with the juice from the borrowed orange.

It's the juice you buy oranges and grapefruit for—and Florida contain 40 to 60 per cent more than other kinds. The choicest Florida fruit is shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange. You can be sure to get it only when you buy by the box. Every box contains booklet of citrus fruit recipes and coupon good for half the price of tableware in silver, cut-glass, etc. (Booklet without the coupon for four cents in stamps mailed to Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.) Tell your dealer you are going to buy your oranges and grapefruit by the box, this winter, and that on each box must be this mark in big red letters—



WOMEN KEEPING UP WITH NEWS

They follow with interest lectures on current history

EVERY other Friday morning in the

large ballroom at Sherry's, says the New York Sun, 700 women listen in absorbed attention to a woman for more than an hour and a half. The next day, Saturday, 300 women pay her the same tribute, crowding the smaller ballroom. Monday hundreds of women in Washington flock to hear her. Another day she is in Baltimore; another in the fashionable suburbs of Philadelphia; in Plainfield another day, and so on. In the course of every fortnight at least 3000 women, and some men too, hang upon her words, with the same flattering evidences of rapt interest.

If you will look up the speaker, Miss Janet E. Richards of Washington in "Who's Who," you will find that she was the original dispenser of talks on current events, or, as she more properly calls her own lectures, talks on current history.

Since she drifted into it 16 years ago almost countless followers have sprung up all over the country. Women who have determined on being current history talkers themselves have come all the way from California to hear her.

In Manhattan there are several extremely successful lecturers besides Miss Richards. Mrs. Payne, for instance, has a weekly audience of large proportions in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and there are a dozen others who are thus supplying information.

Even a confirmed reader of newspapers finds her ideas clarified and, as it were, precipitated by one of Miss Richards' talks. It is more than a mere summing up of the events of the preceding fortnight. It is like the weaving of a section of the great world story.

The yellow thread of China has made this piece of the cosmic pattern. And here is the thread of Persia; and here the twisted ones of England and Russia; and here the tangled skein of home politics. She analyzes them all, not dryly and ponderously, but with femi-

nine lightness; yet with deftness and assurance.

Miss Richards has no fear of any one stealing her lectures. Take the utmost limit of speed reached by the average speaker, and then double it and you have a pretty fair idea of the way she talks when she is fairly started.

Apparently 16 years have not reduced her work to a perfunctory exercise. And, however much or little her auditors may remember of what she has said, they at least seem to carry away one thing, a sense of the thrill that may be got by watching the world make history. The chances are that they go home and pick up a newspaper instead of a novel.

At a recent Saturday morning talk Miss Richards began with domestic politics, and then tackled foreign affairs. The former she apparently tries to handle with perfect neutrality. When it comes to foreign affairs she allows her own opinions to be evident.

After the talk was over dozens of the women and some of the men crowded to the platform to ask questions or to express their appreciation or to ask her to take up some particular subject or situation in her next lecture.

Miss Richards gives a great many pay lectures; such as these here at Sherry's under the auspices of the Daughters of 1812. The society makes more out of them than Miss Richards herself does, but the money is being used to establish a pension fund for the care of needy "daughters."

In the summer Miss Richards travels and increases her fund of information. She was at The Hague during the peace conferences. Last year she investigated woman suffrage conditions in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. In Washington she knows everybody. She has known personally every President since she shook hands as a little girl with Grant. Last winter she had to refuse 58 requests to lecture. In addition to the courses she gives for a money return are very many talks given for charity.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN NEW POSES

Pictures to mark progress in social career

THE responsibilities of the photographer are greater today than ever before, since many more pictures are made than in the past. There was a time when babies were taken to be photographed, and after this ceremony a long time generally lapsed before they made another visit to the atelier. Usually this second photograph marked graduation from school or confirmation. Then there was often a long interval before the next picture.

The present situation of the photographer is very different, says the New York Sun. He is much more fortunate. There are pictures of such early childhood that the baby is sometimes seen swinging in the scales on which he is weighed for the first time. Then every stage of progress up to school days is recorded by the camera.

After that follow photographs on every occasion that may possibly justify them. There are pictures of young women for the coming out after there have been pictures to mark the close of every year at school. There are also pictures for every year of the social career before matrimony. After that there begins once more the regular round of visits to the studios for the benefit of the second generation.

Naturally so many visits create a demand for variety. Every picture cannot be taken in just the same way. However devoted the subject may be to the photographer, it is not possible for any family to have its rooms filled up with

pictures that are not different in some other particular than the looks of the subject.

So the photographers find it worth while to invent novelties in their pictures which may impart the desired difference to them. One of the most popular of these has been the window picture, which has with various changes survived for a long time and is still popular because the wise photographers are constantly changing it in one way or another. Recent pictures of young girls in society made by a modish London photographer show them standing by a blooming rosebush. A New York photographer has adopted a decorative device copied from a well known portrait painter. He places on a table somewhere in the background or at the side of the figure a piece of antique porcelain, either a hawthorn jar or a Chinese ginger jar of some period. A western photographer poses his subjects against a half open mirror door.

The first American photographer to utilize the window picture was Charles H. Davis. He made many pictures in this style without altogether exhausting its possibilities and then the English makers of pictures copied these window pictures as an American novelty.

BAKED CHOPS

Chops baked in the gas oven are delicious and not half the trouble to prepare that broiled ones are.—Exchange

POSTOFFICE SQUARE URGED FOR ENTRANCE TO B. & E. TUNNEL

(Continued from page one)

which the tunnel would run would be materially damaged, so that if it should be desired to erect modern buildings there would be a question whether the tunnel was strong enough to support such buildings.

Asked if the tunnel were not to be built in such a way as to provide for possible future heavy buildings over it, Mr. Williams said he hoped so, but he maintained that it would still be a serious damage to property. He expressed the belief that a station in Postoffice square would not be a detrimental obstruction, since the square is large, but rather a benefit to the locality and to the public interests.

Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, appeared in opposition to the bill. He said that the city had not opposed the plans of the Boston & Eastern before the railroad commissioners. He said that the objection of the property owners represented was what he might call the greatest example of private greed as against the public interest that he had ever observed during his long official connection with the city. He said that to encumber Postoffice square with railroad stations might seriously interfere with the future development of that part of the city.

A plan furnished by the railroad company under the act amply protected the owners of property through or under which the tunnel is to run, he said.

Mr. Babson told the committee that the reason the property owners came before them to object was that, knowing property in the vicinity would be greatly increased in value by reason of the proposed railroad station there, they wished to realize the benefit of such increase. Such increase, however, would not take effect until the railroad is completed, which will be three or four years and if their property were taken for station purposes now, they would not receive in the settlement the benefit of such future increase.

He said that Boston's streets are deficient in size and accommodation, but in Postoffice square is an open space where teams, automobiles and so forth can stand momentarily and he objected to its being blocked.

Charles S. Baxter, counsel for the Boston & Eastern, said that his company was not asking for this legislation, nor was it opposing it. The company had said that it would not encumber streets and squares. The hearing was then closed.

The bill is drawn to amend section 7 of chapter 630 of the acts of 1910, which authorizes the company to construct a tunnel and terminal in the city of Boston to connect with its proposed first line along the north shore to Beverly.

The act as passed stipulated that "no permanent structures shall be erected upon the surface in, and no opening for permanent entrance to or exits from said tunnel shall be made in any public street or way or any property now owned or occupied by the city."

The petitioners ask that this provision be stricken out and that there be inserted in its place the words "and, for the purpose of constructing stations and permanent entrances to or exits from said tunnel, but for no other purposes, the company may erect permanent structures upon the surface in, and make openings for permanent entrances to and exits from said tunnel in Postoffice square, Liberty square and Kilby street, but in no other property now owned or occupied by the city." Liberty square, whose name is less familiar to many people than the other locations named, is at the junction of Kilby, Water and Battery streets.

The committee on metropolitan affairs also has before it for a hearing today House bill 306, accompanying the petition of Mayor Fitzgerald and others, for replacing the bridge over the Charles river between North Harvard street, Boston and Boylston street, Cambridge.

After being twice amended, the bill providing that railroad companies shall post notices in each car where drinking water is provided, informing passengers where free drinking cups may be obtained, was passed to engrossment in the House late Thursday. The bill now goes to the Senate.

One amendment offered by Representative O'Hearn of North Adams provided that the drinking cups shall be kept in proper receptacles near the water tanks and in full view of passengers. The other amendment offered by Representative Cox of Boston gives the railroads 30 days to comply with the provisions of the act after its passage.

Mr. McMorro of Boston presented the petition of William Cobb that the Colateral Loan Company be authorized to issue additional stock to the amount of \$400,000, giving the company a total capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston presented the petition of William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds, for legislation to authorize the duplication of all original records affecting real estate in that part of Boston which was formerly Hyde Park.

Representative John H. Cogswell of Lynn and a number of labor leaders were before the committee on judiciary Thursday afternoon on the bill introduced by Representative Cogswell to make a felony the practice of foremen and agents accepting bribes for obtaining jobs for workmen.

Numerous instances were cited to show that there existed a practice in some cities by which certain hirers of labor demanded a weekly stipend in return for securing the workman a posi-

tion. The bill fixes a heavy penalty for such practices.

After a hearing by the committee on street railways Thursday on the bill of Representative Cotter of Lynn, that street railway companies shall not carry on their cars, inside or on the platforms, more than five passengers standing beside the seated passengers, the committee, in executive session, voted leave to withdraw.

LAWRENCE STRIKERS GAIN 1500 OF MILLS' SKILLED OPERATIVES

(Continued from page one)

or three days was a reasonable time, he believed, in which to expect such a result.

He declined to say on what basis the operatives and operators were expected to come together.

"It is up to the mill owners to make the next move," Mr. Wood said. Mr. Wood intimated that certain overtures made by the board were apparently acceptable to the strikers. Mr. Wood also intimated that the stand of the mill owners now prevents speedy peace.

The situation in the textile mills seemed unchanged when the mills opened. About one-third of the usual number of operatives appeared at their places this morning.

Arrested on a charge of intimidating workers who have refused to strike, Etto Ganini, a strike picket, was arraigned in court today.

Two of the mills began paying off back wages to workers and to many of the strikers. There was no disorder.

J. J. Ettor, the strike leader, says he will aid the police and five companies of militia still on guard in restraining unruly strikers. Two strikers aided a policeman in taking Ganini to the police station when he attempted to elude arrest.

Mr. Ettor denied a settlement was pending, other than that the state board of arbitration and conciliation was bending every effort to bring the opposing forces together.

"The operatives are still firm," he said. "They have sufficient funds to remain out several months. The mills are swamped with orders which they must fill or stand to lose millions. The operatives will be back at their looms and spindles within three weeks at the longest with a 15 per cent increase in wages."

Nearly a hundred weavers today joined the 200 who struck yesterday. Weavers, together with burlers, menders, speckers, perchers and loom fixers, comprise the most skilled operatives in the mills. Fifteen hundred of these classes of workers already are out. They are all English speaking.

So far the majority of the skilled workmen have remained at work. For the past few days, however, they have been going to the factories only to be sent home after a few hours work, because of lack of prepared material.

More than 100 pickets stationed in the vicinity of the Arlington Mills stopped the operatives on their way to work and endeavored to persuade them to join in the strike. The strikers were partly successful, it being estimated that about 300 spinners, 300 jack spoolers and 100 menders, who have been working during the strike heeded their wishes and remained out of the mills.

MR. FOSS' ESCORT NO LONGER USED

Officers of the state police are still on duty at Governor Foss' office in the State House although the report that he was to be attacked because of his having sent the militia to suppress the Lawrence strikers is not taken as seriously today.

Governor Foss came to the State House this morning in his automobile. He said he should have walked in from his Jamaica Plain home alone had conditions underfoot been more favorable.

CHINESE SAILORS WON'T WORK FOR LESS THAN UNION RATES

Chinese sailors on the British steamer *Erroll*, which is now discharging freight from China and Japan at the Mystic docks, refused today to do the work of the striking longshoremen for 30 cents an hour. They demanded 40 cents, the rate of wage asked by the strikers. The steamship line refused to pay it and officers and engineers of the vessel's crew are doing the work.

It was estimated by steamship men today that the longshoremen's strike has cost the companies \$50,000.

Awaiting the decision of Asa P. French, United States district attorney, to whom they appealed yesterday for aid, the striking longshoremen assembled today at strike headquarters in Roughan hall, Charlestown, where they will remain, they say, until Mr. French's ruling is received.

Whether, in the opinion of the district attorney, the immigration or contract labor laws are being violated by the steamship companies by the employment of foreign crews in the handling of freight at this port, as charged by the strikers, will be learned by the longshoremen today, it is expected.

The longshoremen's trade council is preparing a further appeal in case Mr. French decides the steamship men are not in violation. This will be made to the congressmen from the local districts.

CANADIAN PACIFIC INVITED BY HOUSE TO COME TO BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

ing before the Worcester county commissioners.

"Location of our terminal facilities cannot be discussed until we get our charter; we shall need a lot of room, and shall look over the whole territory in and close to Boston," said Cy Warman, general assistant to President Hays of the Grand Trunk railway, at the Touraine today.

Mr. Warman said he thought there was little that the officials of the Southern New England Railroad Company could do further for the next two weeks, the period required for complying with the law for advertising the petition for the charter. He is going to Chicago Saturday morning, he said, but expects to be back the first of the week. In fact, he added, he expects to spend most of his time in Boston for an indefinite period. President Fitzhugh, Mr. Warman said, also will go away Saturday, probably to Montreal, but is expected to return the first of next week.

In speaking of terminal facilities, which will require a large amount of space besides that actually on the water front, Mr. Warman said he was covering the proposition of the citizens of Lynn who visited the railroad officials Thursday to urge the selection of the marshes of that city for the purpose, and any other proposals of the sort that may come to them.

The Lynn harbor development commission, William E. Dorman, Lewis H. Bartlett and Thomas W. Gardiner, held a conference in Boston with President Fitzhugh of the railroad. The Lynn men endeavored to show President Fitzhugh and other officials, by maps and otherwise, that Lynn was virtually Boston and that the opportunities for terminals in that city were better than could be secured in Boston. They were given a courteous hearing and told that the subject would be taken under advisement.

At the hearing before the House committee on rules of the Legislature, at which Speaker Grafton D. Cushing presided, late Thursday, no opposition to the admission of the petition for a charter appeared.

Judge Thomas W. Kenefick, attorney for the company, said the only reason for the failure to advertise in advance was that the backers of the project were unfamiliar with the Massachusetts statute, as they had not met a similar requirement in any other state. "I venture the opinion," he said, "that the public good will be better served if the petition is admitted, with a requirement that it be fully advertised subsequently."

The committee finally advised the petitioner that the company should advertise its petition Saturday, a week from Saturday and a week from Monday next. That would be the required advertising in three successive weeks. The committee would then admit the petition, and it would go to the committee on railroads. With this understanding, the hearing was closed.

The South Boston Citizens' Association Thursday night passed a resolution favoring South Boston as a terminus for the Grand Trunk. The resolution was introduced by former Congressman William S. McNary, and several spoke enthusiastically in favor of it. The association also protested against the present telephone rates and appointed a committee, consisting of James M. Keyes, Dr. Herbert J. Keenan and Samuel W. Johnson, to appear before the Legislature in regard to them.

FEWER ALDERMEN ASKED IN MEDFORD

By vote of 24 to 2 the Medford Board of Trade is in favor of a reduction in the size of the board of aldermen and of making changes in the Medford city charter. Mayor Charles S. Taylor also approves of the proposed plan.

The plan calls for the election of seven instead of 21 aldermen, one to be elected from each ward but voted for by the entire city. A reduction in size of the school board from nine to five members is contemplated.

Copies of the resolution adopted at the Board of Trade meeting are to be sent to all members of the organization or their vote on the question. Later public hearings will be asked.

CHURCH TO BE ENLARGED

The Daniel Dorchester Memorial M. E. church congregation at a meeting held in the parish house Thursday night decided to enlarge while rebuilding the church, which was damaged by fire two weeks ago. The auditorium will be enlarged, increasing the seating capacity to 300. The chapel will be enlarged to a seating capacity of 280. The work will cost \$13,000.

MR. NAGEL TO SPEAK ON TRADE

A plan for a national organization of trade bodies will be presented by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, at the annual dinner of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 2. His speech is expected to be the most important one he has ever made regarding commercial interests.

SURVEY HAS FINE LIBRARY

WASHINGTON—The library of the United States geological survey is believed to be the finest reference library of the kind in the United States, if not in the world. It contains 86,000 books, 100,000 pamphlets and about 100,000 maps.

CONTINUATION CLASS IN HOUSEHOLD ARTS TO BE STARTED HERE

(Continued from page one)

in unskilled work have agreed to send about 100 of them to the classes. They will be taught in groups of 12 or 15 for four hours a week during working time. The lessons will be given in rooms equipped for the work connected with which will be a model apartment.

The instruction will cover such objects as plain cooking, care and selection of food, care and selection of house furnishings, household economy, care and selection of clothing, color and design as applied to home decoration and dress, and as applied to personal and home training.

The inauguration of the classes is regarded as an important step toward civic betterment, particularly as it involves the cooperation of employers without the prospect of commercial benefit to themselves, but loss through the absence of employees during working hours. Their attitude is regarded as philanthropic.

Other continuation schools will open for the second half-year on Monday. The classes which will open are the dry goods class and the shoe and leather class. As each term is opened employers take keen interest in the work of the continuation schools, as evidenced by inquiries about the work being done. These classes are conducted at 48 Boylston street on Monday and Friday afternoons, from 3:30 until 5 o'clock.

Tuesday the banking class will reopen, and the classes in preparatory salesmanship and salesmanship. These classes are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Other classes in salesmanship will reopen on Wednesday. These will be held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The classes in shoe and leather, dry goods and banking run for about 12 weeks, while the salesmanship classes will finish a period of 30 weeks. About 18 weeks of this course remain. Paul V. Donovan, formerly submaster at the Martin school, will assume his duties as principal of the continuation schools on Feb. 1.

It is conceded that some form of self-improvement should be followed by boys and girls even after they have left the regular work of the public schools. This has long been arranged for in evening schools and more recently in the continuation. The function of the latter differs essentially from that of the evening schools. It is to supply specialized instruction to wage-earners during working hours, it being found that after a day of hard work the majority of young people find it impossible to apply themselves to intensive instruction.

The after-training of boys has been proved comparatively simple as it is plain it should be supplemental to the trade or vocation into which they have entered and leads to greater economic usefulness.

Provision for the after-training of girls is different and is rendered much more complex from the fact that the average girl or woman is employed less than seven years, after which she marries and withdraws from the wage-earning field. It is probable that the unskilled girl wage-earners continue their employment for even a shorter period.

It is easy to supplement the knowledge of those who are working at a skilled trade with instruction relating to that trade, but it is difficult to arrange for the training of those who are engaged in unskilled occupations. Since the greater part of the life of girls will be spent as what is generally termed home-makers, it has become clear to the educational authorities that instruction in household arts should form a part of the training for all groups and classes.

The need is not limited to the poorer and more congested districts, but much of the distress in these districts is due to the lack of the proper home standards, and the girls leave school before it is possible to instill the right standards and give them the proper instruction and training. It is to remedy this condition that the continuation classes are being arranged for the unskilled wage-earning girl or woman.

"Nothing will do more to better conditions in these districts than the creation of higher standards of home life," says Mr. Fields.

REVERE HOUSE INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONTINUED

State police today continued the hearing to determine the cause of and responsibility for the fire which destroyed the Revere house on Tuesday.

A woman said to be Annie McDevitt, an employee, was found in the ruins Thursday afternoon and the search is continued today.

As a result of the investigation ordered by Mayor Fitzgerald as to the condition of the fire escapes on the hotel, Arthur G. Everett, building commissioner, has reported that his department had not inspected the fire escapes on the building for 20 years. Although the escapes did not reach within 30 feet of the ground the conditions were not at variance with the present laws regarding fire escapes, he said.

As a result of this report the mayor has ordered the building department to make a thorough investigation of the fire escapes on all the public buildings and hotels in the city, this inspection to be made annually.

WOMEN TO TAKE PART IN FORWARD MOVE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Ministers and special workers held a conference in Park-street church this morning to discuss the different phases of "Work in the Church," the opening feature in the penultimate session of the men and religion forward movement eight-day campaign. A departure will be made in today's session, women being invited for the first time since the opening of the campaign to take part in the conferences in boys' work.

A number of mothers' meetings have been set apart for 3 o'clock this afternoon. At these gatherings the boys' work specialists will participate.

Students in the literary department of Boston University, Boylston and Exeter streets, were addressed at noon by Prof. Graham Taylor. In Park Street church the Rev. W. E. Biedervolf spoke at a mass meeting on "Personal Evangelism" and Albert S. Reitz, soloist, took part in the exercises. F. F. Davidson presided.

Prof. Graham Taylor is scheduled to speak at a meeting of college men in Tufts College, Medford, this evening. In Ford hall, this evening, H. W. Gibson will preside at a dinner of the boys' work conference. R. A. Waite, Clarence C. Robinson, George E. Briggs, Ernest S. Butler and Bishop John W. Hamilton will speak.

The mothers' meetings arranged for this afternoon are as follows: Old South church, R. A. Waite speaker; First Baptist church, Malden, Clarence C. Robinson; Epworth M. E. church, Cambridge, Don S. Gates; Second Congregational church, Codman square, Dorchester, H. W. Gibson. General discussion will follow each address.

Subjects, locations and speakers of the various institutes for this afternoon at 4 are: Bible study, Bromfield Street church, Fred S. Goodwin and A. M. Honline in charge.

"Boys' Work," Park Street vestry, R. A. Waite and Clarence C. Robinson in charge.

"Evangelism and Community Extension," Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Biedervolf, the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, A. M. Burner and James R. Smith in charge.

"Social Service"—Kingsley hall, Ford building, the Rev. Charles Stetzel and Prof. Graham Taylor in charge.

"Missions"—Wesleyan hall, 36 Bromfield street, the Rev. John M. Moore and Yutaka Minakuchi in charge.

A series of platform meetings will again take place at 8 p. m. as follows: "Boys' Work"—Ford hall, R. A. Waite; First M. E. Church, Hyde Park, Clarence C. Robinson.

"Evangelism"—Old South church, the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott; First Baptist, Malden, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Biedervolf.

"Missions"—Dudley Street Baptist, the Rev. John M. Moore; Park Street church, Yutaka Minakuchi.

"Bible Study," Epworth M. E. church, Cambridge, Fred S. Goodwin; Bethany Congregational, Quincy, M. A. Honline.

"Social Service," Winter Hill Congregational, Somerville, the Rev. Charles Stetzel; Central Congregational, Newtonville, Prof. Graham Taylor.

The factory and shop meetings include Beacon Park room house at noon; 7:30 p. m., U. S. S. Nebraska; midnight, General Electric works, Everett.

Prof. Graham Taylor addressed a number of meetings in the city Thursday and in dealing with the social system of churches in this city said that radical changes must be made by the churches if they are to get the men within their walls and use their services in Christian work.

NEW WIRELESS RECORD MADE BETWEEN SHIPS

A new wireless record for long distance communication between ships of the Hamburg-American line is said to have been established when the operator on board the steamer *Barcelona* sent and received from the Victoria Luise last Tuesday night. The *Barcelona* arrived today from Hamburg, five days behind schedule. The wireless operator said that there was a distance of 2500 miles between the ships.

The *Barcelona* was 21 days in coming from Hamburg. A small engine on the fore deck broke from its moorings and before being rescued and relashed, broke a hole through the deck. The *Barcelona* is commanded by Captain Von Dohren.

About 40 men were on the Hoosac docks when the liner berthed. It was said today that 100 additional non-union men had arrived to assist those already here.

KING TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

NEW YORK—King George and Queen Mary are to open an international exposition in Perth, Western Australia, on the occasion of the completion of the Transcontinental railroad, three years hence. The line is now under construction, says a cable from Perth, W. A., to the New York Herald.

J. E. MESSENGER PASSES AWAY

James E. Messenger passed away at the home of his son, Frank J. Messenger, 55 Heard street, Chelsea, Thursday. Mr. Messenger was one of the pioneer expressmen between Boston and Chelsea.

LEAVES \$5000 FOR MISSIONS

In the will of Francis Jackson Ward, filed in the probate court today, a bequest of \$5000 is made to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. William A. Paine is made executor.

SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND LIMITED

Premier Train to California

From Union Passenger Station, Chicago, every evening at 8:30; arrives San Francisco 2:10 p. m. third day—67 hours of solid comfort en route over the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul

Union Pacific—Southern Pacific Line

Has Drawing-room, Compartment and Standard Sleeping Cars, Observation Car and through Dining Car.

Another train to California via same route—The China and Japan mail provides both standard and tourist sleeping car service. From Chicago 9:50 p. m. daily.

Through Scenic Colorado and Utah

Standard sleeping cars to San Francisco; tourist cars to Los Angeles leave Chicago daily at 9:50 p. m. via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and connecting lines, through Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City.

Descriptive literature and full information from

J. H. SKILLEN, New England Passenger Agent, 260 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO

BETTER PROTECTION IN LAW IS ASKED BY RETAIL MERCHANTS

Announcing that the proposed act is intended to cover the case of the man who buys goods at 10 or 15 stores without any intent to pay for them, Representative Bates of Boston, representing the retail credit men of this city, explained to the committee on judiciary today their reasons for asking for an amendment to the law as to larceny.

John J. Mundo, credit manager of Jordan Marsh & Co., urged the passage of this bill as of great importance to the department stores and retailers. He said that about one fifth of 1 per cent of bills under the credit system are worthless. W. S. Radway of the Credit Reporting Company also urged the passage of the bill. Among those represented in the room who back this petition were the R. H. White Company, by G. B. Johnson, treasurer; the Shepard, Norvell Company, Chandler Company, by J. J. Rafter, credit manager; William Filene's Sons Company, by J. D. Parker, credit manager; Meyer Jonasson & Co., Bigelow, Kennard & Co., by E. P. Glover, credit manager; the Continental Clothing House, C. Holmsted, president; Talbot Company by W. H. Marvin; Browning, King & Co. by James Landry; W. S. Butler Company by L. A. Dorman, credit manager; Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins by H. F. McNeil, credit manager; E. V. Slattery Company, Edward W. Manahan, president; the Henry Siegel Company, Retail Credit Men's Association, by S. E. Blandford, president; Paine Furniture Company, W. L. Shearer, treasurer; the Gilchrist Company by F. L. Smith, credit manager; the Macullar, Parker Company; the Andrew J. Lloyd Company, Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company, the Park & Pollard Company, W. B. Badger & Co. and other firms of Boston. There was no opposition.

When Appraiser Winthrop T. Hodges returned today from a four-month tour abroad as chairman of a commission investigating trade conditions as affecting the customs service, he found his office banked with flowers. As he entered the room all the men joined in a welcome.

Mr. Hodges planned to return to Boston on board the *Megantic*, but the cancellation of that trip because of the longshoremen's strike caused him to come by the Olympic to New York. He has visited England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Germany.

W. T. HODGES IS WARMLY GREETED

When Appraiser Winthrop T. Hodges returned today from a four-month tour abroad as chairman of a commission investigating trade conditions as affecting the customs service, he found his office banked with flowers. As he entered the room all the men joined in a welcome.

Mr. Hodges planned to return to Boston on board the *Megantic*, but the cancellation of that trip because of the longshoremen's strike caused him to come by the Olympic to New York. He has visited England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Germany.

MAYOR HEARS OF BOSTON STREETS

Mayor Fitzgerald received several complaints today regarding the condition of the streets and conferred with Commissioner Rourke. The commissioner promised to put more men at work in the congested districts at once.

The Boston Elevated practically admitted that it has not done as much as necessary, but has been hampered by lack of men and has done all it can to clear the streets.

CUNARD REPORTS COLLISION

(By the United Press)
LONDON—The Cunard freighter *Veria*, which plies between Liverpool and southern European ports, arrived at Swansea today and reported having been in collision with an unknown vessel late Wednesday night. The unknown disappeared and is supposed to have been sunk.

ALLIANCE SEEKS VOICE IN USE OF SHOE MACHINERY

Conferences of St. Louis and other shoe manufacturers at the Touraine have concluded and the conferees are gradually leaving the city. G. W. Brown, J. H. Robbling, both of St. Louis, P. E. Selby of Portsmouth, O., and Mr. Dwyer, superintendent of E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, left for their home cities Wednesday.

The Shoe Manufacturers Alliance which was represented by the St. Louis manufacturers in Boston this week, is soliciting applications for membership from shoe concerns here in the East. On the admission committee are Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, Boston; A. D. Brown of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis; C. H. Krippendorf, Cincinnati; C. E. Selby, Portsmouth, O.; J. B. Howarth, Detroit; E. P. Reed, Rochester; Irwin M. Krohn, Cincinnati, and H. W. Snegk, Rochester.

The alliance claims to have 60 shoe concerns represented in its membership, producing about 40 per cent of the entire shoe output of the country. The general aim of the alliance is "to secure for manufacturers some voice in the direction of the shoe machinery department of their own business."

FUR GARMENTS ARE CONFISCATED

Acting under instructions received from John Wilkie, chief of the United States treasury department, Boston customs inspectors today seized 25 fur garments found in the possession of Boston people which are alleged to have been brought into this country from Canada without payment of duty. It is expected that other seizures will follow.

The purchasers have been given the choice of paying 50 per cent duties on the garments, which are worth \$25 to \$500 or surrendering the property. It is said that the smuggling scheme has been in operation for years, but has just been discovered.

MR. BRANDEIS TO LECTURE

Louis D. Brandeis, the anti-trust lawyer, will give the third lecture in the progressive movement series in new lecture hall at Harvard late this afternoon. His subject will be "Social Justice and the Trusts." The lecture is open only to members of the university.

TRAVEL

The Orient

A Myriad of Attractions and Allurements

From San Francisco via
Palatial (27,000 Tons)<

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

IMPORTANT SOMERVILLE SALE

Twenty-eight acres of land in East Somerville on the site of the historic Ursuline convent is to be turned into a residential settlement. Arrangements have been completed for the transferring of the title to Ray R. Rideout and Nathan H. Reed of Somerville, who will buy for development. The grantors are the trustees of the Mt. Benedict Land Association.

Associated with the prospective purchasers are several capitalists and an organization to be known as the Somerville Home Builders Association is to be formed for the purpose of erecting dwellings and controlling the tract, which is to be divided into about 200 building lots. It is intended to erect 50 and possibly 100 dwellings during the present year.

The property, which lies near the Charlestown line, between Broadway, New Cross street and Mystic avenue, has been owned by several estates, including that of the late Frank Jones. When built up it is expected it will add about \$1,500,000 to the valuation of the city.

There seems to be very little actual real estate business to report today, though there is an undercurrent of activity heard on all sides, and investors as well as brokers are busy trying to get together. The principals in one deal of large proportions are less than \$10,000 apart. Many large projects are well under way, including considerable building and other improvements and definite plans may be announced almost any day.

DORCHESTER IMPROVEMENT

The Doherty Realty Company, 413A Geneva avenue, Dorchester, was the broker in the sale of 13 lots of land on Draper road from Joseph A. Donovan to Herbert L. Ray. The land contains 50,650 square feet, taxed for \$11,000, and the new owner will start at once to build up-to-date three-family houses with best of modern improvements. In connection with this sale Herbert L. Ray has conveyed to Joseph A. Donovan the new two-family frame dwelling 31 Pinkney road, corner Normandy street. The lot contains 4700 square feet and the whole is taxed for \$7300. This sale of lots marks the end of the sale of land on Draper road about 50 lots having been sold this past summer and five builders are at work now on houses. This street will be one of the busiest in this section for the next year.

James F. Flaherty is the purchaser of a frame house and 7500 square feet of land from John E. Lewis, located at 40 Bellevue street near Quincy street, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$4900, of which \$1900 covers the land.

Thomas Sullivan has placed a deed on record from Gertrude F. Nye in the purchase of 11 Don street near Lauriat street, Dorchester, conveying a frame house and 4000 square feet of land. All taxed for \$3300 including \$800 land value.

VERMONT STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

The Chapin farm agency has sold for the owner Frank R. Stevens of Bridge Water Corners, Vt., his stock, dairy and sugar farm situated on the Woodstock road in the town of Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., comprising 150 acres of land with an old fashioned colonial house with exposed beams; a large stock and hay barn with numerous outbuildings; an apple orchard; a large tract of wood and timber and a maple sugar orchard with a sugar house containing evaporator and complete fixtures for the manufacture of maple sugar and syrup. The estate was sold to Charles E. Kitchin of Athol, who buys for a home.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Jacob Silberstein to Philip Pasquellone et al. Merrimack and Norman sts., q. 1; Abraham C. Lurie to William F. Morse, Tingst st., q. 1.
Catherine E. Carey est. to Thomas M. Smith, Hanover ave., d. 2; \$200.
Margaret McGee est. to Thomas M. Smith, Hanover ave., d. 2; \$200.
Della C. McGee, gen. to Thomas M. Smith, Hanover ave., d. 2; \$200.
Patrick F. Carey et al. to Thomas M. Smith, Hanover ave., q. 1.
Crohan Dale to Julia A. Daly, Newbury st., q. 1.
John A. Horgan, trustee, to John A. Horgan, Wheeler st., d. 2; \$1000.
Julia E. Haley et al. to Ella M. Horgan, Bay st., q. 1.
Susan J. Wheelock to Ella M. Horgan, Fayette st., rel.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Bessie L. Himmel to Jacob Shapiro, Dorchester ave., q. 1; \$1.

ROXBURY
Max Simon to Carrie Bell, Westminster st., q. 1; \$1.

Union Inst. for Sav. instg., to Hannah A. Ruddy, Harold, Wauchoke, Howland and Crawford sts., d. 2; \$17,910.
Hannah A. Ruddy to Union Inst. for Sav., Harold, Wauchoke, Howland and Crawford sts., q. 1; \$1.

Louis Greenblatt to Celia Lavinsky et al., Irwin ave., q. 1; \$1.
Jane McCormick to Alice V. McCormick, St. Alphonsus and Smith sts., q. 1; \$1.

DORCHESTER
John E. Lewis to James F. Flaherty, Bellevue st., q. 1; \$1.

Andrew L. Hubbard to Ernest S. Parsons; Donkins ter., 3 lots; w. 1; \$1.
Moody Land Trust to M. Isabella Howard, 2 lots; d. 1; \$1.

Gertrude F. Nye to Thomas Sullivan; Dennis Lally et al. to Lena Greenblatt, Fabian st., q. 1; \$1.

Same to same, Fabian st., q. 1; \$1.
Frederick L. Duncan to Louis Van Zuden, Fabian st., q. 1; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
George H. Stanton, trustee, to R. Elmer Townsend, Washington st. and Cornwall st., d. 2; \$4000.

BRIGHTON

Eustace C. Fitz et al. est., mgees., to William H. McManus, Lake st. and Appleton rd., Bri. and New.; d. 2; \$4600.

CHELSEA
Hyman P. Baer to Benjamin Cohen, Broadway, 3 pels.; q. 1; \$1.
Benjamin Cohen to Fanny Baer, Broadway, 3 pels.; q. 1; \$1.

REVERE
William A. Mullen et al. trs., to Philippe Minichello, Stark ave.; d. 1; \$1.

Thomas J. Towne to Angelo H. Towne et al., marsh land, near Eastern R. R. and Oak Island; q. 1; \$1.
Parker D. Morris to Angelo Penta, Elmwood st. 5 lots, Thorndike st. 5 lots; Rel.; \$1.

Angelo Penta to Ottone Albanese et al., Elmwood st. 4 lots; w. 1; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given.

Huneman et al., 2, 4, ward 17; Ralph P. Goldthwait, A. B. Plankham; brick light storage, Hanover st., 40, ward 6; E. D. Codman, trustee; alter mercantile, Bedford st., 99, 101, ward 7; C. E. Cotting, trustee; fire mercantile, Winthrop st., 38, cor. Greenville st., ward 17; City of B. ton (schoolhouse dept.); 1, d. dwelling, Melbourne st., 14, ward 24; C. N. Lyttelton; alter dwelling, Cambridge st., 308, ward 25; City of Boston (Washington and Alston annex); alter school, Seneca st., 32, 34, 36, ward 9; David Cresslow, Silverman Engineering Co.; brick tenements.

KING MAY VISIT NORTH AMERICA

(By the United Press)

LONDON—It is reported that King George will make a trip to Canada and the United States, possibly in 1914. Such an undertaking would be unprecedented in the history of British royalty. The King will call upon several European monarchs next year.

INTERNAL REVENUE FEES HIGH

MADISON, Wis.—The revenues collected at the western district internal revenue office in 1911, amounted to \$1,143,796.84.

CHELSEA MASONS HAVE OPEN HOUSE IN NEW QUARTERS

Many persons are today inspecting the new Masonic temple on Broadway, Chelsea, which was dedicated Thursday by Everett C. Benton, grand master, and other officers of the Grand lodge of Massachusetts.

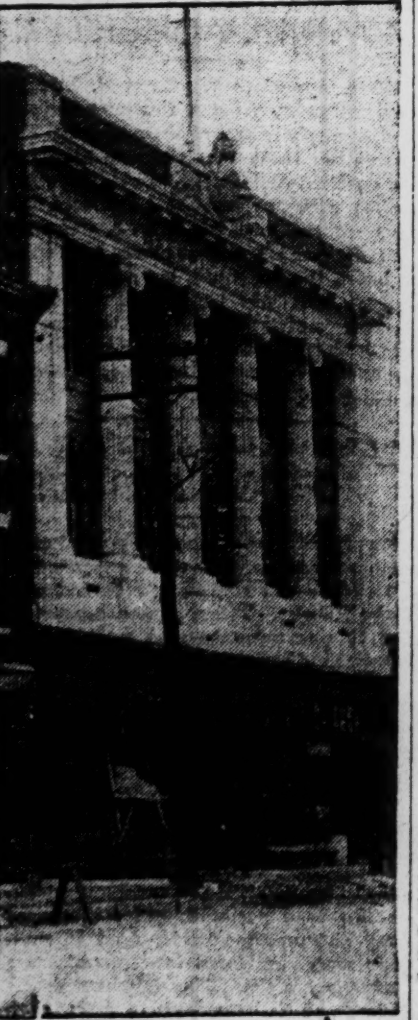
The cornerstone of the temple was laid in 1909 by Dana J. Flanders, grand master, who was present at the ceremonies Thursday. Former Grand Master J. Albert Blake was also there. There was a large attendance of craftsmen. Robert Lash and Star of Bethlehem lodges met prior to the reception to the grand officers.

Following the special communication by the grand lodge, Grand Master Benton praised the Masons of Chelsea for having accomplished their undertaking so successfully.

A feature of the ceremony was the presentation of a silk flag to the temple. It was announced by the grand master that when the fire swept Chelsea, burning the Masonic quarters, it was recommended in Massachusetts consisting of the Scottish Rite that a flag should be presented to the Masons of Chelsea. George C. Thatcher, grand marshal, requested the Rev. R. Perry Bush, grand chaplain, to accept the flag in behalf of the Chelsea craft.

The principal address was delivered by Grand Chaplain Bush who voiced the felicitations of the grand lodge on the erection of the temple.

A dinner followed, at which Alfred W. Martin, master of Star of Bethlehem lodge, presided.



CHELSEA MASONIC TEMPLE

LACQUERER'S WORK IS SHOWN IN A TALK AT THE ART MUSEUM

Francis A. Kershaw in his conference at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon, spoke of the "Art of the Lacquerer" and described the time-consuming craftsmanship necessary to produce lacquer work.

The tendency of the times to hurry all processes was spoiling the art, he said, and though the Japanese artist today was capable of doing as fine work as in the earlier times he could not afford to spend the necessary time upon it as formerly.

Lacquer is the raw sap of a species of sumach and dries in a moist atmosphere. Lacquer is carved, painted and used as a background for inlay of mother-of-pearl and other materials. Lacquer boxes with the mother-of-pearl inlay were shown, including a box of carved cinnabar lacquer on black and a choice picnic basket in gold lacquer.

Mr. Kershaw said the earliest known pieces of lacquer are musical instruments in the treasure house at Nara. Some of the earliest statues at Nara are made of lacquer. Three classes of lacquer were described: the sculptural or carved lacquer, the semi-sculptural or lacquer inlaid with mother-of-pearl and the painted lacquer, either raised or flat. Mr. Kershaw illustrated the various stages of laying the lacquer and showed the little horn palette worn on the thumb and the various brushes used for painting. One wide brush with short hairs is made from hair cut from the head of a sailor and another very long slender brush is made from certain hairs on the under side of the leg of a ship rat.

LICENSE FOR REAL ESTATE BROKERS OBJECT OF BILL

A petition and bill requiring that all real estate brokers shall be licensed by the state was filed at the State House today by the Real Estate Brokers Association and others.

The bill provides for a supervising department to be established by the secretary of state to be maintained under the direction of the insurance commissioner, who shall be known as the commissioner of brokers' licenses.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any unlicensed person, firm or corporation to transact any kind of real estate business, either personally or as agent for any other person, firm or corporation.

All applications must be indorsed by 10 citizens who have known the applicant for at least a year. The application fee is to be \$25, with \$5 annual fee thereafter. Applicants must file a \$2000 surety bond condition to faithful observance of the laws of the state. Salesmen may be licensed at \$5 each a year. The secretary of state may revoke licenses of those disobeying the statutes. Penalties are also provided for. The act is to apply only to cities and towns of 15,000 population or over.

THREE SOCIETIES INDUCT OFFICERS

NEEDHAM, Mass.—A joint installation of the officers of the G. A. R. and kindred organizations took place in Kingsbury hall Thursday evening. The installing officer of Galen Orr post, G. A. R., was the Rev. Philip A. Nordell of Brookline; of Galen Orr W. R. C. was Mrs. Lue Stewart Wadsworth, and of Ezra N. Fuller camp, S. of V., was Henry Laben of Natick, division aide. After the installation there were refreshments and a social hour. The new officers are:

Galen Orr post, G. A. R.: Commander, Edwin A. Taylor; senior vice-commander, Joseph Smith; junior vice-commander, Charles M. Evans; chaplain, George W. Colburn; quartermaster, Thomas H. Dunham; adjutant, William G. Hart; officer of the day, William B. Russell; officer of the guard, William Bell; sergeant-major, Valentine Wayland; representative to the encampment, George W. Colburn; alternate, Chester A. Bigelow.

Officers of Galen Orr W. R. C. are: President, Mrs. Mary A. Wiggins; senior vice-president, Mrs. Emma Crockett; junior vice-president, Mrs. Lillian Kitchen; treasurer, Mrs. Julia S. Wright; chaplain, Mrs. Hattie E. Putnam; conductor, Miss Clara L. Kingsbury; assistant conductor, Mrs. Nellie Dolf; guide, Mrs. J. J. Treadwell.

Officers of Ezra N. Fuller camp, S. of V., are: Commander, Dana L. Southworth; senior vice-commander, Charles Colburn; junior vice-commander, Louis A. Langdale; secretary, Charles M. Donahue; treasurer, Samuel W. Wallis; camp council, W. H. Williams, James W. Allen, Charles M. Donahue.

AEROPLANE TELLS TURKS OF REVERSE

NEW YORK—An aeroplane sent out from the Italian quarter dropped a manifesto into the Arab camp announcing the Italian victory in the Red sea, near the bay of Kufunda, when Italian warships sank several Turkish gunboats, according to a cable message from Tripoli to the New York Herald.

Reports from Turkey state there is great unrest and Albania and Macedonia are expected to revolt.

SHIPPING NEWS

Reporting a favorable passage from Buenos Aires and Montevideo, the British steamer Miguel de Larinaga, Captain Julian Mendiguren, reached port today, one day ahead of the time her agents looked for her. Although she flies the British flag, she is manned by a crew of 38 Italians. The Boston share of her cargo consists of 39,450 dry hides, 208 casks of pickled pelts, 10 bales of calf skins, 1000 kid skins, 25 bales of goat skins and 9000 bags of quebracho extract. She also has 8000 cattle hides, 3000 ox hides, 40 bales of calf skins, 9874 kid skins and 12 bales of wool for New York.

Wireless despatches from the revenue cutter Androscoquin which were received at Gloucester Thursday night, and which were announced here today, state that the cutter spoke the American schooner Constellation in the gulf of St. Lawrence Thursday. The Constellation reports that she lost Allen Macdonald, one of her crew, last Wednesday when off Cape Bay.

Fish was more plentiful on T wharf today, eight vessels being in. The arrivals brought comparatively small catches but the demand was small, and dealers' prices consequently dropped slightly from those of Thursday. The arrivals were: schooners Rebecca, 9200 pounds; Manomet, 7300; James & Esther, 8300; Sallie M. Nunan, 10,000; Valentima, 5400; Mary Emerson, 1800; Olive F. Hutchins, 6500; and the Buena, 55,500. Dealers' quotations were: steak cod, \$9.50; mackerel cod, \$5.75; haddock, \$5; pollock, \$5.50; large hake, \$7.25; medium hake, \$5.25; and cusk, \$4.50.

During the week ending Thursday night there were 47 arrivals reached T wharf, according to statistics issued today, bringing in a total of 1,353,300 pounds of fish, while for the corresponding week last year there were 89 arrivals bringing in 1,611,600 pounds.

It has been officially announced that the steamer Cretic has been assigned to the Boston-Mediterranean service to take the place of the steamer Romanic, which has been purchased by the Allen line for its St. Lawrence service. The Cretic will make her first trip from this port to the Mediterranean on April 6, and thereafter will make regular trips here, alternating with the Canopic. The Canopic is due to reach here Jan. 29, with 49 saloon, 107 second cabin and 735 steerage passengers.

Bound for Port Limon, Costa Rica, the fruit steamer Esparta, Captain Lombard, sailed from Long wharf today. On account of the movement of freight from New England through this port, the company is perfecting plans for taking care of the increased outward cargo with a view to facilitating the loading at its terminal in this city. The passengers sailing today were John Danahy, H. B. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins and C. Caballero of Boston.

The British schooner Lucille, Captain Randall, which was towed here from Vineyard Haven leaking recently, was hauled out on the marine railway at Green's yard for repairs today. She was bound from New York to St. John with a cargo of coal.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Coastwise, Wider, Baltimore.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str Governor Dingley, Stratout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Sch Edward B. Winslow, Creighton, Norfolk.

Str Miguel de Larinaga (Br), Mendiguren, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Havana.

Str Onondaga, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Str Barcelona (Ger), Von Duhren, Hamburg.

Sailed

Strs Esparta (Br), Port Limon; Beta (Ger), Havana; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport News; Iselworth (Br), Louisville, C. B.; Governor Dingley, Portland; tug Peter W. French and Taurus, Lynn, towed by Berkshire.

Tug Cuba, Newport News, towed by Cardenas and Tipton.

Cleared

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Nantucket, Herbert, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str Camden, Clark, Portland.

Str Governor Dingley, Stratout.

Str Belfast, Brown, Wintport.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Tagus, Bermuda; Maracas, Port Spain; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Casabaw, Galveston; Argentina, Mediterranean ports; Curityba, Nites; Hilarius, Buenos Aires; Sallust, Santos via Barbados; Richmond, Georgetown, S. C.; sch, Seth Jr., Day, Colon and San Blas via Key West.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Jan. 18, arrd schs Lyman D. Foster, Killman, Caleta Colombia; Columbia, Callao.
BALTIMORE—Jan. 18, arrd strs Man-

chester Spinner, Philadelphia; Colorado, New York; Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Jan. 18, elrd str Memphis, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Jan. 18, elrd str North Point, Savannah; Molawsk, New York; Arapahoe, Jacksonville; schs Judge Pennewell, Port Reading; Mount Hope, Baltimore for Jacksonville.

Sailed, str Lotumere, Savannah.

DARIEN, Jan. 18—Arrd, schr Edward G. Hight, Savannah.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18—Arrd strs, Araby, Montevideo via St. Lucia; San Marcos, New York; Esperanza de Larriaga, Manchester; sailed, strs Satsuma, Yokohama and Kobe via Norfolk; El Norte, New York; Cassiopeia, Stavanger; Victorian, Liverpool, via Newport News; Burstad, Frontera via Mobile; Progreso, Havana; schr Rachael W. Stevens, Moss Point.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Jan. 18—Sld str Carib, New York via Wilmington, N. C. HONOLULU, Jan. 12—Arrd strs Arizona, San Francisco; Sierra, do.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 18—Arrd strs Indian, Philadelphia; Chippewa, Boston. Sld, 17, strs Altamaha, Pensacola; Winifred, Port Arthur.

KEY WEST, Jan. 18—Arrd strs Mascotte, Havana; Montauk, Knights Key. Sld collier Ajax, Newport News.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 17—Arrd tug Patience twg by Chas F. Pritchard, Lynn.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 18—Sld sch Geo M. Grant, Norfolk.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 18—Arrived, strs Pima, Port Arthur for Avonmouth; Inkula, Galveston for Liverpool; Creida, Cardiff via Bermuda; Bornu, Tampico; Themis, Baltimore; Penobscot, Boston; sch Van Allen Boughton, Portland; bgs Emeline, Boston; Pottsville, Sea King, Providence.

Sailed, strs J. H. Devereaux, Boston; F. J. Lisman, Everett; sch Eleanor F. Bartram, Port Inglis; barge Kennebec, Portland.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18—Arrived, strs Indian Monarch, Wilmington, N. C.; Verona, Charleston, S. C.; Ravenscroft, Providence; schs Henry W. Cramp, McDonald, Boston; Chas. A. Campbell, Pearce, Portland; Jacksonville, Lloyd, Chesapeake bay, in tow of tug E. V. McCauley; Massasoit, Hopkins, New Haven.

Cleared—Strs Belle Isle, Nantes; Horace, Antwerp; Italia, Genoa and Naples; Parkgate, Liverpool; Celis, Bahia Blanca; Orange Prince, New York; Cloutham, Bremen; schr James W. Paul, Meech, Providence.

Sailed—Strs Glenfruin, Liverpool; Kingsland, Bremen; Hubert, Barbados, Para, and Manao; sch Cora F. Cressy, Frost, Portland.

PENSACOLA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs August Belmont, Nordenham; Meredidio, Apalachicola. Cld, strs Chelford, Greenock; Vivina, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18—Arrd, strs Duca, New York; Texas, Copenhagen and Christiania via Boston; Ravn, Cape Haytien; Toledo, for Sabine; Frederic, Providence; Tuscan, Boston; Mae, New Orleans and Charleston, S. C. Cld, strs Victorious, Tampico; Montauk Point, Newport News; Sun, Sabine; Berkshire, Savannah; Frederick, Providence; Geo W. Clyde, Norfolk.

RATES
One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE
Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

RESORTS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA EAST COAST

SEEKING FLORIDA, and in seeking, the delight is enhanced by lingering in this beautiful land of permanent June-time. THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA, with its endless and diversified characteristic charms, excels in accommodations as it does in all of its other attractions. Its hotels are world-famed for size and equipment as well as management. For those who desire to avoid the larger hostilities, there are most accommodations without number, to suit the disposition.

PRINCIPAL RESORTS AND HOTELS
St. Augustine.....Ponce de Leon and Alcazar
Ormond.....Hotel Ormond on the Halifax
Palm Beach.....Royal Poinciana and Breakers
Miami.....Miami Biltmore and Biscayne
Long Key Fishing Camp.....Among the Florida Keys
Nassau, Bahamas.....The Colonial
Havana, Cuba.....Via Knights Key and the R. & O. S. Co.
A chain of resorts covering a distance of 600 miles, each with its own individual charm, but happily blending with that of the others in the making of the great "AMERICAN WINTER."

Special de luxe electric-lighted Pullman trains between New York and principal East Coast resorts. Leave terminals daily except Sunday, connecting at Miami with steamships for Nassau and at Knights Key with steamships for Key West and Havana. Only 51 hours New York to Havana. DAILY SERVICE; nine (9) daylight hours on the beautiful Southern Sea after a most unique trip over the SEABOARD RAILROAD.

For Complete Information, Booklet, Tickets and Reservations, apply to the Local Agent or to P. E. C. offices at:

243 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK 109 W. Adams St., CHICAGO
General Offices, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY

M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
ST. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA
(The Gateway to the Everglades)

WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED. WHITE FOR PARTICULARS.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

CERCLE FRANCAISE
The Cercle Francaise of Harvard gave its first performance of the annual dramatic offering last evening in Jordan Hall. Three one-act comedies in French formed the entertainment. They will be repeated Saturday evening.

"L'ESCHANCE"
Francis Bernier.....J. S. Abreu '14
Count Boroskine.....R. D. Skinner '15
Madame Morgan.....R. L. Redmond '15
Mme. de Ternay.....Mme. Darmand

"LES ABSENTS"
Eustache.....P. L. Cable '14
Brechtmain.....H. B. H. Ripley '12
Leonard.....J. F. Hurst '14
Dame Brigitte.....Mlle. Cherou
Suzette.....Miss D. Faunce

"PERMETTEZ MADAME"
Leon.....Q. S. Greene '13
Bonacieux.....G. Coogan '15
Henri.....R. D. Skinner '13
Baptiste.....G. N. Richard '14
Madame Bonacieux.....Miss J. Key
Blanche.....Miss Weare
Julie.....Miss K. Key

The dramatics were under direction of M. Edouard H. Darmand and the following undergraduates: H. B. H. Ripley, '12, Jean Abreu, '14, J. H. Ripley, '14, C. H. Cheney, '15, G. H. Gifford, '13, R. E. Lewis, '13, P. L. Cable, '14, G. N. Richard, '14 and C. W. Jenks, '15, as a graduate, John Weare, '07, as chairman of the executive committee.

"L'Eschance," by Meilhac and Delavigne, is the story of an irritable count, who has the advantage over his rival, M. Bernier, for the hand of Mme. de Ternay, but in the end cedes his advantage in typical French fashion. Jean Abreu and

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders
Capt. J. A. Moss, twenty-fourth infantry, relieved from temporary duty in this city to Manila.

Maj. H. F. Straub, general staff, relieved from duty in this city to take effect March 15, proceed to Manila.

Capt. A. S. Morgan, commissary, relieved from duty as assistant in office purchasing commissary, to Manila.

Capt. J. M. Phalen, medical corps, to Albany, N. Y., to deliver address at annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state, Feb. 12-13.

The name of Col. W. T. Wood, infantry, is placed on the list of detached officers and the name of Col. W. Lassiter, infantry, is removed therefrom.

Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., commissary, relieved in this city to Ft. Leavenworth, duty.

First Lieut. S. D. Smith, cavalry, unassigned, recruiting officer, will return to proper station.

Maj. R. E. Callan, C. A. C., relieved in the office of chief of staff not later than Feb. 15, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., duty.

Orders Dec. 1 directing Capt. J. B. Kromer, quartermaster, upon relief at Ft. McDowell, Cal., to proceed to Ft. Keogh remount depot for duty, amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Reno, Okla., and assume charge of the Ft. Reno remount depot, relieving Capt. W. P. Ennis, quartermaster, who will report to Captain Kromer for duty as his assistant.

Navy Orders
Commander W. D. Brotherton, commissioned a commander from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Commander C. R. Kear, commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Harvey Dolano, commissioned a lieutenant from Oct. 20, 1911.

Acting Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose, appointed an acting assistant surgeon from Jan. 15, 1912.

Chief Boatswain J. F. Brooks, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Utah and Florida at Guantanamo; Birmingham, McCall and Paulding at Hampton roads.

Sailed—Monaghan, from Newport for Charleston; Prometheus, from San Francisco for Guayaquil; Vicksburg, from San Jose de Guatemala for Corinto.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON—The Nashville has been ordered to Key West to join the Washington, the North Carolina and the Birmingham in participating in the celebration at that place commencing Jan. 22, in connection with the opening of the Florida East Coast railway. The Nashville will then proceed to Santo Domingo for duty in those waters as relief of the Wheeling, which vessel will proceed via Guantanamo to New Orleans for liberty.

Secretary Meyer has declined to approve the recommendation of Capt. John H. Gibbons, superintendent of the naval academy, that Midshipman Thomas M. Luby be dropped for inaptitude. Midshipman Luby will be reinstated and given another chance.

GIFT FOR ALUMNI FUND
ATHENS, Ga.—Wycliffe Rose of Washington, has just written to Dr. T. J. Wooster, of the school of education, University of Georgia, and president of the alumni association of the Peabody Teachers College, announcing a gift of \$400 to the alumni endowment fund, having pledged \$200,000 among themselves.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE HOTEL PRIVATE HOTEL

On best residential street of city in Central New York. 80,000 population. Located within one block of business district.

Lot 50x100 ft. Fine rear grounds. Private entrance and right of way from side street.

HOUSE—4 stories, 50 rooms, 7 baths, completely equipped, fully furnished. 2 splendid parlors, dining hall on first floor, 40 sleeping rooms, single and en suite. Offices on ground floor. Brand new hot water heating system throughout. Gas and electricity. Has concrete laundry plant, motor, etc., hot water service.

Proprietor wishes to retire from business. Present owner established 15 years, has built up a fine patronage of the most exclusive and refined people. Reason for selling, desirous of leaving home and going abroad. Address 136 Monitor Office.

Winter Bargain

Bungalow Sites \$75 Cash

40x100 feet, consisting of fine high and dry plots at Eastport, Long Island. Near station, bay and ocean. Early buyers get the big profits. Easy terms, \$10 down, \$2 monthly. We want to open in the spring with a list of satisfied clients, which we can only get by making money for them now. Those who see this notice should send stamp today for free map and further particulars. Titles guaranteed. Plots 60x100 for \$100, 100x100 for \$175. MRS. M. T. WOODWARD, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE

A beautiful residence with five acres of ground, lawns, fruit trees and 100 shade trees, urban and suburban car service, situated in Lockport, N. Y., in the finest and most desirable section of the city. For terms and information apply to A. R. MICHAEL, 401 East Ave., Lockport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

BARGAIN

200 ACRES FARM NEAR DENVER
On account of a desire to change climate, a lady will sell her extra well improved farm, 200 acres, with 200 shade trees, 6 miles of Denver, for \$150 per acre, 1-6 down, rest on easy terms at 5% interest. Further information apply to A. R. MICHAEL, 401 East Ave., Lockport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, 102,000 in 1901; 350,000 now; estimated 1,000,000 in 1920; land values steadily rising; abundant opportunity for choice investments. For particulars address J. W. Wright, Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—LOS ANGELES

LOANS

Secured by real estate at 7%.
Why loan at 5%? R. S. Stearns, 405 Union Tr. Bldg., Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE—KANSAS CITY

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—11-room house, South Side; well built; easy terms. C. E. FORNEY, 15 E. 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL will purchase heirs' or others' interest in unsettled estates or loan on same anywhere. Box 3198, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY

Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

LARGE ESTATE IS GIVEN DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—By the will of Mrs. Emily Howe Hitchcock, Dartmouth College comes into possession of the Hitchcock homestead, which is valued at \$35,000.

The estate includes the house and 45 acres of land, extending from Main street to the Connecticut river. It is located in the center of the college district.

The college also was left the Di Cesnola collection of Cyprian antiquities which was the property of the late Mr. Hitchcock. In addition to these left other bequests amounting to \$70,000.

VERMONT SOCIETY HOLDS HOME DAY

At the home day of the Daughters of Vermont at the Vendome Thursday afternoon nearly every county in Vermont was represented. The program was arranged by Mrs. Walter Clapp of Brookline and consisted of a group of songs by Mrs. Howard Fletcher, with piano accompaniment by Mrs. Wood; monologues by Mrs. O. B. Johnson of Melrose Highlands and the reading of original stories and poems by Miss Helen M. Winslow.

The social hour with refreshments was in charge of Mrs. Harry K. Stone of Hyde Park.

POLICEMEN'S BALL SUCCESS

About 15,000 persons attended the fortieth annual concert and ball given Thursday night in Mechanics building by the Boston Police Relief Association.

Charles M. Tighe, president of the association, and his sister, Miss Minnie Tighe, led the grand march. Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, and Mrs. O'Meara, Alexander McGregor of the executive council, W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Carter of the Somerville police force were among the hundreds of guests present.

CHARITY CLUB INDORSSES PEACE

The Woman's Charity Club, at the Hotel Vendome Thursday, voted to join with other women's clubs in sending resolutions to Henry Cabot Lodge in favor of arbitration between Great Britain and France. It was further voted that the club endorse the proposed federation of the Boston clubs.

FINANCIAL

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Foundry and Machine Shop Men
For sale in desirable city on plateau in Mexico with one of the finest climates in the world, a foundry and machine shop, net profits for the last 4 years have been 30% on price now asked and the business is capable of great expansion. The plant is modern, free of encumbrance and included in the assets are dwelling house (13 large rooms) concession from state government granting exemption from state taxes for 5 years and Patent Rights for the entire Republic of Mexico of an important device in general use in the ore reduction plants of the district and of the adjacent states. Signed contract by a large number of most important customers insures to the foundry their business in this line for 14 years ahead. Only practical and serious men are invited to investigate; a competency can be achieved in a few years on easy conditions. Price \$50,000; terms 1/2 cash and 1/2 in 6 months. Ample time will be allowed for fullest investigation and the owner will remain with purchaser 6 months to post him, if desired. Reason of necessity of sale furnished and references will be given and will also be required. Address M 44, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES

NEW BUILDINGS
2-3 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall, 1 to 4 rooms with Bath and large kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for occupancy February 1st. For particulars apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 319 Huntington Ave., Tel. 1016 B. B. or on premises by appointment.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
OUR REGULAR 60c CHOCOLATES, assorted flavors, per lb. 35c
SATURDAY SPECIAL, NUTS, FRUIT and CHOCOLATE, per lb. 29c
FANCY MACHINE DROPS, per lb. 21c
BUTTER SCOTCH WAFERS, per lb. 12c
1,000 lb. CHOCOLATE SEC. ONDS, 2 lbs. for 25c
CHOCOLATE COVERED CARAMELS, per lb. 12c
CHOCOLATE COVERED MOUSSES CHIPS, per lb. 15c

SI PORTLAND STREET.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Special January Closing Out Sale

Of Slightly Used and Showroom PIANOS
Homer Walnut Upright very nearly new, reduced from \$50 to \$245
Homer Mahogany Upright very nearly new, reduced from \$50 to \$245
Trowbridge Mahogany Upright, slightly shopworn, reduced from \$25 to \$100
Sold on easy payments.

TEL-ELECTRIC CO.

405 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ENDORSED by more pure food authorities, expert chemists, chefs and housekeepers than any other EXTRACT in the U. S. A. "SAVERS"

COOPERAGE

The Highland Cooperage Co.

Lynchburg, Va., manufacturers of all kinds of special cooperage. All work done by hand. Our specialty is the large 75-gallon barrel made for printers' ink, oil, etc. Also packing tubs for ice cream and large express tubs for water, etc. Write us for prices.

WIRE WORKS

CHENEY BIGELOW

Bank and Office Railings
Elevator Enclosures
TEL. 1386. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

PHELPS WYMAN

Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis.
Parks and Private Grounds.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LIPTON, SASKATCHEWAN

People and money needed to develop this wonderful country. I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NILES M. LARSON, Lipton, Sask.

STEEL—Structural engineer, established 2 years, wants to represent a steel works for western Michigan; familiar with trade. Address J. H. NICHOLS, care Monitor Office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Half or whole interest in a patent of an automatic pocket watch guard; no broker. R. F. PIKE, 537 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,

Graduate of University of Chicago.
Phone Central 5811. CHICAGO.

W. J. CORD,

DENTIST.

901 Victoria Bldg., Both Phones, St. Louis.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his price list in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

DESKS, SHOW CASES, ETC.

BARGAIN IN SHOWCASES

First-class Lot of Second Hand Mahogany plate, jewelry showcases and counters, all glass, all new, 8 ft. marble base; 1 s. a. oak trimmed 10 ft.; great values at low prices. AULD SHOWCASE CO., 405 Sudbury bldg., 79 Sudbury st.

ULSTER WOMEN FIGHT HOME RULE

NEW YORK—A Belfast, Ire., despatch to the New York Herald says that 50,000 women members of the Ulster Unionist Associations have issued a manifesto to the women of Great Britain to aid them in defeating the home rule bill.

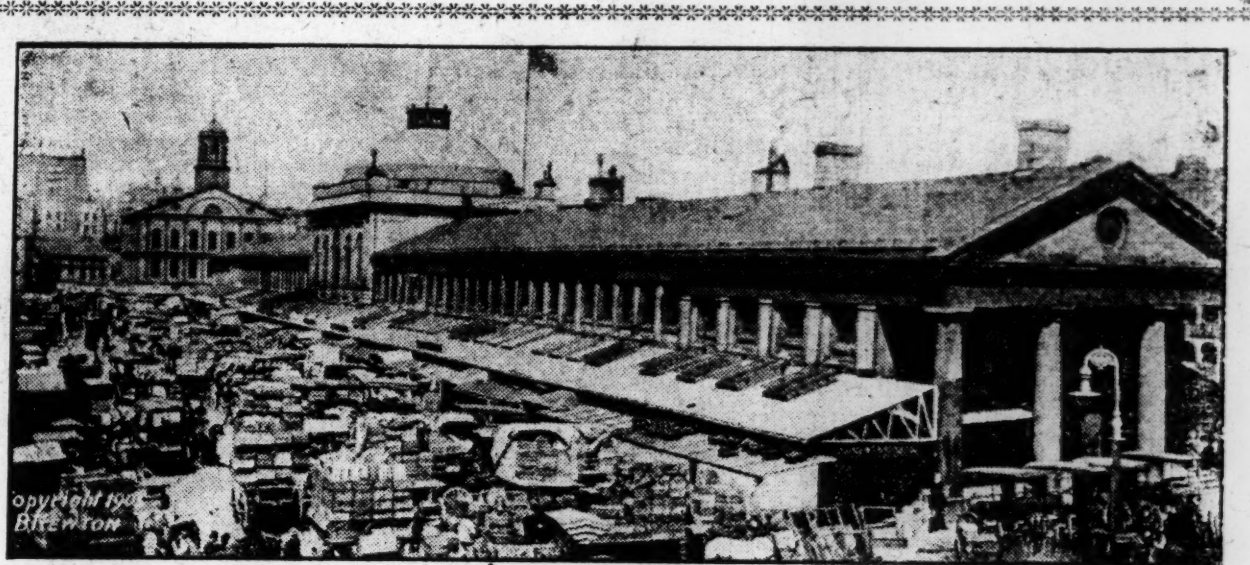
The Duchess of Abercorn presided at the meeting of the council of the Ulster Unionist Associations, which adopted the appeal.

GUARD FOR COL. SWEETSER.

EVERETT, Mass.—William C. Hill,

chief of the Everett police, has ordered his men to watch the home of Col. E. Leroy Sweetser of the eighth regiment and commander of military forces at Lawrence. He said today that no guard has been placed directly at the colonel's home.

Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 50 FEET.

SHATTUCK & JONES, INC.

FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. G. & H. C. RUSSELL

Dealers in PROVISIONS, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.
BUTTER, EGGS AND GAME—HIGH GRADE GOODS A SPECIALTY
139 PORTLAND STREET, BOSTON

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc.—POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable. In ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

RHODES BROS. CO.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IMPORTERS AND RECEIVERS ON COMMISSION.
438 to 444 Tremont st., 170 to 174 Mass. Ave., 256 to 260 Warren st. (Box district), 10 and 11 Harvard sq., Brookline, BOSTON.

Lesson Markers

The FRANKLIN Lesson Marker

An excellent method of marking the lesson-lesson. Saves time, for the marker is quickly and easily placed; once placed lesson study is greatly simplified. Markers do not come out and injure the book.

Made in 3 Sizes
No. 1. For small ed'n
No. 2. For large ed'n
No. 3. For reader's Bible

Price: \$1.00 per Set of 30, including tape. Send orders to Franklin Lesson Marker Co., FRANKLIN, PA. Also For Sale at THE BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, 81 E. Madison St., Chicago. JOHN H. TEARLE, 480 Boylston St., Boston.

BOOKS

Book and Art Exchange

203 BOWLING BUILDING, Grand River Ave. and Griswold St. DETROIT, MICH.
BIBLES, BOOKS, CARDS, PICTURES, MOTTOES, QUARTERLY COVERS, AND LESSON MARKERS.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Editions, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 340 Washington St., Boston.

BOOK AND ART SHOP

320 H. W. Hellman bldg., Los Angeles, California; books, pictures, cards, mottoes. "FRACITIONERS" RECORD BOOKS. Loose leaf sample sheet by request. FRACITIONERS' RECORD BOOK CO., 330 So. Paseo pl., Kansas City, Mo.

LAWYERS

E. LEWIS DALBY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
621-622 Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Departmental practice a specialty.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
609 Onondaga Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

H. GRAHAM BLEAKLY
328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counsellor,
218 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

H. S. DERBY, Lawyer
SACRAMENTO, CAL. All Valley Points.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

Pullen & Guthro Co.

RESTAURANT

60 North Market St., Opp. Faneuil Hall
Has the best goods obtainable at the best prices. Come, eat and be convinced.

Wilson's Market

220 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Meats, Poultry, Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Telephone Back Bay 21847.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.

TYPEWRITERS

GENUINE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS,

no matter what make, will quote you lowest prices and easiest terms for rent, allowing rental on price; write for big bargain list and catalogue. L. J. PEABODY, 275 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; lowest prices, easy payments; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 330 N. La Salle st., Chicago.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S

"Guide to Memorizing Music."
"Music as a Language."
"Complete Musical Analysis."
"Analytical Harmony."
"Theory of Interpretation."

Alfred John Goodrich
PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND.
Instruction in all music branches

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

Latest Market Reports :- Events of Interest to Investors

RESERVE ASSOCIATION AND CENTRAL BANK DISTINGUISHED

Big Difference Between the Old System Once in Use in United States and Plan Which Is Now Proposed for Regulating Currency System

An interesting article prepared by William E. Brigham for the National Citizens League clearly defines the difference between a central bank and the proposed National Reserve Association, a point about which there is considerable misunderstanding. Mr. Brigham says among other things:

How many persons know the difference between the old second Bank of the United States, put out of business by Andrew Jackson in 1836, and the proposed National Reserve Association contemplated by the national monetary commission?

The enigmatic phrase, "I don't believe in a central bank," is often the reply of public men and "prominent citizens" when asked their opinion of the proposed National Reserve Association. Do the men who thus indicate their ignorance of the currency plan now before Congress know anything about the old bank?

The second Bank of the United States—1816-1836—was a true central bank. It was chartered by Congress but owned by private individuals, except that the government subscribed for \$7,000,000 of its stock of \$35,000,000; and it was managed by private individuals except that its 25 directors the President of the United States appointed five from the list of stockholders. The president was elected by the directors. It received deposits and discounted notes for individuals, and in every other respect competed directly with all the other banks of the country for the same class of business.

The proposed National Reserve Association will be chartered by Congress and capitalized only by national and state banks as such and will not have a single individual stockholder. The federal government will hold no stock in the bank and will be represented on the directorate of 46 by the governor, who is appointed by the President of the United States; and by the secretaries of the treasury, commerce and labor and agriculture and the comptroller of the currency, who now has supervision of all national banks.

The bank of the United States had 18 branches, established wherever the directors "saw fit," the head of each selected by the directors. The National Reserve Association will have 15 self-governing branches, distributed geographically in accordance with law, whose heads will be appointed by the president of the association.

In the Bank of the United States all elections were based on stock holdings, thus giving the preponderance of power to money.

A clique of Baltimore and Philadelphia stock-jobbers controlled the bank as soon as it was organized, Baltimore alone supplying within 115 of a majority of all the voters present at the first election of directors. Some 15 persons held about three fourths of the stock there, and probably three fourths of all the bank's stock was in possession of less than 100 persons.

In the National Reserve Association central control of this or any other kind would be impossible. The fifteen branches are composed of local associations in turn composed of not less than ten banks each. The directors of both are elected in the proportion of three fifths by popular vote of the constituent banks and two fifths by pro rata stock vote.

The plan of organization is thoroughly democratic, the small country bank having equal voice with the great metropolitan bank in the voting and equal privilege in the functions of the association. The association shall have 46 directors chosen in the following manner:

Fifteen, all bankers, elected, one each by each of the 15 branches.

Fifteen, all non-bankers (who shall fairly represent the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and other interests of the district, and who shall not be officers nor while serving, directors of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, or other financial institutions) elected, one each by each of the 15 districts.

Nine, elected by voting representatives, one from a district, on a basis of shares held in the National Reserve Association by the district of the voting representative.

Seven, ex-officio directors, namely, the governor of the Reserve Association (to be chosen by the President from a list of not less than three names submitted by the directors), two deputy governors, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of commerce and labor, and the comptroller of the currency.

The whole plan is based upon the idea of local self-government, with efficient government supervision—exactly the opposite of the old plan.

The Bank of the United States competed directly with the state banks (there were no national banks then) and injured their business. It received deposits of individuals.

The association will receive only the deposits of banks.

The bank discounted all kinds of paper for private parties. The association will discount commercial paper only, for banks only, thus aiding them to accommodate their customers.

The bank made business harder for local banks. The association will make it easier for them and, through them, for the communities they serve.

The bank was established to aid the

government, which had no machinery for carrying on its fiscal operations. The association is designed to assist commerce and industry in times of stress, when the government and the banks are able to take care of themselves but often cannot do so and care for business too.

When the Bank of the United States was organized the country was doing business with a chaotic state bank currency and no one knew what a dollar was worth in the next town to him. In April, 1819, for example, bank paper at New York ranged from par for New England notes to 75 per cent discount for other notes; at Baltimore in the same years New England notes were depreciated from 1 to 6 per cent, New York notes from par to 8 per cent, Pennsylvania notes from par to 60 per cent, western notes from 10 to 60 per cent and southern notes from 1 to 25 per cent. With all that has been said against the old bank, it did much toward bringing order out of chaos and creating and maintaining something like a standard currency, to the immense relief of general business.

Today the state can no longer issue money and every note of the United States or a national bank is worth its face value in gold, but owing to defects in the currency system the country has too much money when it has no use for it and not enough when it wants much, as in the crop-moving seasons.

The National Reserve Association is simply an expansion of the present excellent national banking system for the purpose of remedying its defects. It proposes a system of cooperative reserves, which will strengthen the banks and provide them with available funds with which to aid their customers in times of general distress.

The old bank kept itself strong and stood by its own customers regardless of anybody else—for it must be remembered that the old "central bank" was a successful institution, not a failure. It was able and obligated to do for itself what the National Reserve Association will be obliged to do for all the banks, and all the banks necessarily means all the people, even those who patronize savings banks only.

It is the depositary of the reserves of the banks, where they are always available, but it aims to safeguard the interests of local depositors by requiring that the banks shall always maintain enough reserve to keep them safe and sound. Its service is no less to the banks than to their customers.

"I don't like the idea of any one but the government issuing money," say some doubting Thomases when they learn that the National Reserve Association will have the power of note issue.

But national banks have issued notes ever since 1863, and they are just as good money as any issued by the government. Neither the national banks today nor the National Reserve Association in the future can issue a dollar currency except upon such terms as the government, through act of Congress, prescribes. The government will surrender no actual power to the National Reserve Association nor will that association exercise any important function of note issue not now common to all national banks. The chief difference will be that the association will be able to expand and contract its note issues to meet fully the needs of business, no matter how great they may be, while the national banks today cannot, owing to failure to develop properly the national currency system.

The man who fears the National Reserve Association for the reason appearing in quotation marks above has failed to grasp the elementary fact that the vital question surrounding a dollar honestly obtained is not where it came from but what it is worth. Even the old "central bank" put out good money—the best in the country at that time. It rendered a distinct public service in elevating the character of the currency. The old bank, in fact, rendered much useful service to the government and to the country in many ways. Its excellences, where they existed, are common to all good banking, and it is these, not its defects, that are reproduced in the plan of a National Reserve Association.

PASSING OF THE BIG OPERATOR

NEW YORK—One day during the busy periods of 1907 a prominent trader offered 10,000 Steel common at a price; he was surprised when it was taken. His bluff had been called. In those days it was nothing for C. B. MacDonald, Jacob Field and other adventurous spirits to strive to influence markets by colossal bids and offers.

Now the daring traders of the past quietly buy a few hundred shares where they formerly purchased thousands. Now, if a trader offers a thousand shares at a price, under the rules of the exchange a broker can take "any part thereof." This has effectively killed the big "bluff" trading.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT
PARIS—Weekly statement Bank of France shows: Gold on hand increased 2,300,000 francs, silver on hand increased 2,825,000 francs, notes decreased 35,575,000, general deposits increased 4,325,000, bills discounted increased 5,220,000, treasury deposits increased 21,650,000, advances decreased 20,525,000.

EXPORTS TO CHINA SHOWING DISTINCT SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Commerce With United States for Last Year Estimated at Fifty-Five Million Dollars in Value

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

WASHINGTON—Trade of the United States with China in the calendar year just ended approximated \$55,000,000 in value, of which about \$23,000,000 represented the value of exports to, and \$32,000,000 that of imports from China.

Exports to China show distinct signs of recovery from the depression which first became pronounced in 1906 and continued without abatement down to the end of 1910. In 1905 our exports to China rose to the unprecedented total of \$30,000,000; the next year showed a shrinkage of nearly 50 per cent, the total for 1906 being only \$30,000,000; and each succeeding year showed a smaller total until 1910, when the figures stood at less than \$10,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than in 1901, a decade ago.

The first 11 months of 1911, however, recorded a total export to China of \$21,000,000, November alone showing a total of \$2,000,000, indicating that for the 12 months ending with December the total will be fully \$23,000,000.

Imports from China continue at practically the same rate as shown by earlier years, the estimated total of \$32,000,000 for 1911 comparing with \$33,000,000 in 1910, \$34,000,000 in 1907, \$29,000,000 in 1904, and \$26,000,000 in the calendar year 1902.

Cotton goods, illuminating oil, flour, iron and steel manufactures and lumber are the principal articles forming our exports to China. In that trade cotton cloths have long held first place and for many years steadily increased until in 1907 they rose to the high record total of 563,000,000 yards valued at \$33,500,000, and in 1906 attained a total of 271,000,000 yards. Immediately following these unusually large exportations, however, and as a result, in part at least, of excessive importations of cotton cloths into China immediately following the close of the Russo-Japanese war, there ensued a period of decreasing exports of American cotton cloths to China and in 1907 the total dropped to 38,000,000 yards. A slight recovery began in 1908 and in 1909 the total again dropped to 66,000,000 yards, while last year showed signs of improvement, the monthly exports in the closing part of the year being from three to four times as large as in the initial months and the 12 months' total standing at approximately 110,000,000 yards, valued at \$7,500,000.

Of illuminating oil the exports from the United States to China have since 1904 ranged between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 per annum, except in 1906 when the total was about \$4,000,000 dollars. In the calendar year 1911 the total was about \$7,000,000, compared with \$5,000,000 in 1910, \$9,500,000 in 1908, and \$2,500,000 in 1900. To China our exports of flour, which fell to unusually small totals in 1909 and 1910, rose to \$2,000,000 last year, a sum only exceeded by the high record total of \$6,000,000 recorded in 1907. Iron and steel manufactures are also important factors in our exports to China, nails and spikes, sheets and plates, locomotives, and steel rails being the principal items. Last year our total exports of iron and steel to that country exceeded \$2,000,000. In some years the exports of lumber to China are large. Last year the total for the class designated as "boards, planks, joists, etc." was about \$500,000, and in 1910 a little over \$1,000,000.

From China the chief imports into the United States are silk, wool, rice, goat skins, mattings, and bristles. We import annually from China from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of wool, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of silk, about 10,000,000 pounds of goat skins, from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds of rice, and about 13,000,000 square yards of matting. Measured by value, the principal articles imported last year ranked about as follows: Silk, \$13,000,000; wool, \$4,500,000; goat skins, \$3,000,000; mattings, \$2,825,000; bristles, \$2,000,000; hats and materials for, \$700,000; rice, \$500,000, and firecrackers, \$250,000.

A general view of our exports to China during the last 12 years and the important relation thereto of cotton cloths and illuminating oil may be had by reference to the following table covering quinquennial years from 1900 to date, prepared by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor:

EXPORTS TO CHINA FROM THE UNITED STATES			
	Total exports	Woolen cloth	Illuminating oil
1900	\$11,100,000	\$5,200,000	\$2,500,000
1905	50,000,000	33,500,000	6,500,000
1910	15,800,000	4,300,000	5,300,000
1911*	22,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000

*Estimates based upon actual figures for 11 months.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
CHICAGO—Milwaukee, Peoria & St. Louis has increased stock from \$5000 to \$25,000,000. Road is portion of Chicago & Northwestern being constructed between Peoria and Girard, to connect with main lines at these points.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 19)
Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—W. J. McMahon of F. Converse & Son, Essex.
Athens, Ga.—L. Finkelstein, of Johnson Shoe Co., Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—P. Brown, U. S. Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Speer of Spear Bros. Co., Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—M. Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co., Adams.
Bangor, Me.—H. C. Sawyer, Adams.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., B. A. A. Exeter st.
Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co., Essex.
Charlotte, S. C.—R. C. Leiby of Leiby Shoe Co., U. S.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Carpenter of L. L. Carpenter & Telling, 166 Essex st.
Chicago, Ill.—J. A. Akerberg of A. M. Rothacker & Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and J. J. Corbett of C. B. Marks, Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—C. W. Cris and C. J. Ballman of The Fair, Thorne.
Chicago, Ill.—S. Axman and Mr. Bollman of Seiz, Schvay & Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—S. Longmeyer of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 200 Summer st.
Chillicothe, O.—J. H. Dwyer of C. C. & S. P. S.
Cincinnati, O.—C. N. Stix and T. McHugh of Marks and Stix, Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Dettlinger of Fallers Sons, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—W. S. Marx of W. S. Marx Co., Adams.
Cleveland, O.—S. J. Janks of Adams & Ford, Brew.
Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. G. Werner Shoe Co., U. S.
Cumberland, Md.—C. C. MacLay, U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—D. B. Frank of Sanger Bros., Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham, U. S.
Denver, Col.—H. C. Brannan, Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa.—C. H. Dickerson of Pickens & Son, Tour.
Easton, Pa.—O. H. Snyder of Snyder Shoes & Rubbers, Essex.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle, U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. Krause of Hirth & Grand, U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. Betsch of Harold Betsch Shoe Co., U. S.
Hartford, Conn.—Wm. Wm. Logie of Kindig, Kalmbach & Logie Co., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—V. Calbris, U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. M. Sellar, U. S.
Houston, Tex.—Robert Jaret, U. S.
Huntington, Va.—Geo. Werner, U. S.
Huntington, Va.—W. Dwyer of Cooper, Crowder Shoe Co., Brew.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. M. Olavich of Mammone & Co., U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Frank Preston of Hayes & Benson, U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. E. Phillips of Stewart-Dawson Shoe Co., Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Norris of Muse, Harris & Walker, Brew.
Louisville, Ky.—J. J. Schulten, Tour.
Louisville, Ky.—J. H. Streng of Streng, Thalheimer & Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Bensley of Bensley Shoe Co., Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. W. Warrum of Warrum & Bro., Tour.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. W. Derrick of John Derrick & Co., U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—D. T. Patten of Patten-Patterson Shoe Co., Lenox.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. H. Hathaway, U. S.
Nashville, Tenn.—B. and E. Murray of Murray, Oliver & Co., Brew.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. Meadows of J. A. Meadows, U. S.
New Orleans, La.—M. Keffler of Keffler Bros., Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son, Lenox.
New Orleans, La.—C. Posnansky of Malachuk, Tour.
New Orleans, La.—D. Brizzoli Adams of Boston Shoe Store, Adams.
New Orleans, La.—J. H. Driscoll of D. H. Holmes & Co., with friends.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. and A. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Co., Tour.
New York, N. Y.—Bert Toube, Essex.
New York, N. Y.—H. Pincus, U. S.
New York, N. Y.—H. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of J. F. Grieb & Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co., Tour.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harvey Childs of H. Childs & Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ed. Toube of Kaufmann Bros., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor, Belle.
Plattsburgh, N. Y.—C. McDougall of E. G. McDougall & Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—C. J. Mettler of Fithian Barker Shoe Co., U. S.
Portland, Ore.—E. T. Pursell of Tracy Shoe Co., Essex.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson of S. Patterson Shoe Co., Tour.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. A. Moser and G. E. Thing of L. F. Ross, Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ben Davis, Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—M. Temko Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Lester Friedman of Friedman, Shilly Shoe Co., Lenox.
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co., Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Bros., Essex.
Tulsa, Okla.—Ralph Almsworth of Almsworth Shoe Co., U. S.
Union, N. Y.—J. and D. C. Hurd, Tour.
Wheeling, W. Va.—J. Green and M. A. Holden of J. H. Locke Shoe Co., Lenox.
Wichita, Kan.—W. Austin of Austin Shoe Co., Adams.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of G. R. French & Son, Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS
Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Berger of Allentown Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—L. A. Knabe of Hogan Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—L. V. Marks of L. V. Marks & Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Henry Sachs of Sachs Shoe Co., 207 1/2 st.
Franklin, Ky.—R. Montgomery of Hoag & Montgomery, Adams.
Lima, Pa.—H. E. Eby of Eby Shoe Co., U. S.
London, Eng.—P. C. Brett, U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—A. Luedke of Luedke-Schaefer-Buttles Co., U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—G. R. Harsh of Harsh & Edmund, U. S.
Mount Holly, N. J.—W. S. Randall, U. S.
Marion, Ind.—J. W. Little of Marion Shoe Co., U. S.
Parkburg, W. Va.—T. E. Graham, U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—F. J. Konlin, U. S.
Portland, Me.—F. D. Sterling of Portland Shoe Co., U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Rand of Roberts Johnson & Rand, Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co., Essex.

CHICAGO MONEY RATES ARE LOWER

CHICAGO—Commercial money is more active and lower. Good paper readily goes at 4 per cent, some at 3 1/2 per cent. Rates are 1/2 of 1 per cent lower than a month ago.

Deposits seem on the increase. The return of money from the country has begun and probably will increase for some time.

Bankers believe the borrowing demand will gradually improve, as conditions at their base are good and accumulated needs are great.

BANK OF BENGAL ADVANCES RATE

CALCUTTA—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal has advanced from 6 to 7 per cent.

BUSH MANAGEMENT OF GOULD ROADS IS FORESHADOWED

NEW YORK—Election of B. F. Bush, president of Missouri Pacific, to presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande puts him in active charge of 9788 miles of railroad and is generally believed to foreshadow his future election to similar positions in remaining Gould properties.

It is expected his election to the presidency of Western Pacific will follow, and also of Texas & Pacific and perhaps of the International & Great Northern, to the end that the management of all of these properties may be unified. Mr. Bush, therefore, may come in time to have the oversight of 13,700 miles of line.

What Mr. Bush has done in the past eight months on Missouri Pacific has attracted attention all over the country and the very men who were most opposed to his election are now enthusiastic in his favor.

Incidentally, among the criticisms of George J. Gould it is interesting to recall that he and no other is responsible for the selection of Mr. Bush. It was Mr. Bush's election that caused the withdrawal of Messrs. Warburg and Vanderbilt from the Missouri Pacific.

The same results that have been accomplished with directors are being produced toward Missouri Pacific shippers and the public.

MORE INTEREST IN BANKING NOW

NEW YORK—There have been within the past few days more out-of-town bankers in this city at once than for a year or two. Most of them speak favorably of conditions. There is noted among them an appreciation of the gains which have been made in banking intelligence in the rank and file of the people. During the past few years discussion has been centered upon the various questions looking to improvement of our banking methods.

A Washington banker says: "If nothing else comes from the banking bill now before Congress, it will have paid for itself many times over what it actually cost in time and money by the amount of discussion which it has stimulated and progress made in recognition of what is essential in any program of banking improvement."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is a shade easier in sympathy with a corresponding condition in the Savannah market and the revised spot quotations are 53 1/2¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—The movement into consuming channels is light and unimportant and the market is dull, without important change in values. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$7.10, Gen Sam E \$7.20, Graded B \$7.30, D \$7.35, E \$7.40, F \$7.45, G \$7.50, H \$7.55, I \$7.60, K \$7.65, M \$7.70, N \$8.05, W \$8.15, W \$8.35.

Tur and pitch—Business continues light and in jobbing parcels, with quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.75¢ \$6 for tar, and \$4.25¢ 4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine quiet at 49 1/2¢; sales none; receipts 81; exports 119; stock 34,192. Rosin firm; sales 2502; receipts 676; exports 710; stock 132,407. Prices—WW \$7.80, WG \$7.60, N \$7.50, M \$7.45, K \$7.20¢ 30, I \$6.92 1/2¢ 102, H \$6.92 1/2¢ 6.97 1/2¢, G \$6.92 1/2¢ 6.95, F \$6.90 6.92 1/2¢, E \$6.85 6.87 1/2¢, D \$6.82 1/2¢, B \$6.77 1/2¢.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$6.30. Spirits quiet. Machine 48 1/2¢. Tar firm, \$1.80. Turpentine firm; hard \$3.50; soft \$4.50; virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 36s; rosin, American standard quiet at 17s 3d; rosin, American fine quiet at 19s.

DIVIDENDS

Armour & Co. declared the regular annual dividend of 10 per cent.

Pressed Steel Car declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 27.

The Louisville Lighting Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1.

Harmony mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The Warwick Mills of Centerville, R. I., declared a regular dividend of 3 per cent on stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15.

The directors of the Plymouth Cordage Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 1.

The Bourne mills, Fall River, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, the usual rate, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 17.

The Proctor & Gamble Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The directors of the Laurel Lake mills of Fall River have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 10. The usual rate has been 2 per cent.

The directors of the Troy Cotton & Woolen Manufactory of Fall River have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 17. The usual rate paid has been 3 per cent.

The Amalgamated Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. The company has now distributed \$50.50 per share since organization, or a total of \$70,241,720. The dividend is payable Feb. 26 to stock of record Jan. 27.

The Ottawa Electric Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, which in addition to the regular annual rate of 10 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent paid on Jan. 2 makes 15 per cent paid within the last year.

A quarterly dividend of \$2 per share has been declared on the capital stock of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, payable Feb. 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 24, 1912.

The Trenton Pottery Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its non-cumulative preferred, and a dividend of 5 per cent on its cumulative preferred stocks, both payable Jan. 25 to stock of record Jan. 18.

Shareholders of the Singer Manufacturing Company have received checks for the first dividend of the year—3 per cent or at the rate of 12 per cent for the 12 months. This company, owning control of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the largest manufacturer of sewing machines in the world, makes no reports of operations other than dividend declarations. Under the corporation tax law, however, it has been obliged to file with the federal authorities at Washington annual reports which have not thus far become public.

LOWER PRICES FOR COPPER METAL

WASHINGTON—Bids were opened Thursday for 300,000 pounds of lake copper, Calumet, Tamarack or Osceola brands, for delivery to the government in one month; also delivery in three months.

The bids were as follows: Clendenin Bros., 14 1/2¢ for delivery in one month, 14.85¢ for delivery in three months. Nassau Smelting & Refining Works, 14.42¢ for delivery in one month, 14.56¢ for delivery in three months. Quincy Mining Co., 14 1/4¢ for delivery over three months. United Metals Selling Co., 14 1/4¢ for delivery over three months. Vogelstein & Co., 14.45¢.

The contract will be awarded to the Nassau Smelting & Refining Works. This firm also put in a bid to supply the above amount if it had the option of any brand of lake copper, at 13.99¢.

ARMOUR'S PROFITS SHOW BIG DECREASE IN TWELVE MONTHS

Net Earnings Nearly Four Per Cent Less Than for Previous Fiscal Period—Total Receipts Smaller

ELECTION OF BOARD

CHICAGO—The report of Armour & Co. for they year ended Nov. 4 last has been issued. The income account, compared with the previous fiscal period, follows:

	1911.	Decrease.
Net profits on mfrd. sales	\$5,611,101	\$2,316,105
Net earnings, Armour	486,726	197,264
Income allied cos. misc.	104,734	*19,087
Total receipts	\$6,638,557	\$2,169,726
Expenses:		
Interest on bonds	\$1,398,982	*\$48,082
Interest on loans	725,392	*303,892
Salaries, etc.	1,292,139	1,292,139
Taxes, insurance, etc.	706,959	93,922
Total expenses	\$4,128,525	\$1,371,941
Net earnings	2,510,053	\$3,307,667
Dividends	2,000,000	
Surplus	\$510,053	\$3,307,667
Previous surplus	73,983,913	\$3,817,720
Total P. & L. surp.	\$74,493,936	\$5,611,053

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

VATICAN ACTION HARMS HOME RULE CAMPAIGN

Claim That Ecclesiastic Is Above Lay Courts Has Come at Most Inopportune Time for the Government

ULSTER IS ROUSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It must be admitted that the home rule campaign fails to find what the French know as "a good press." After years of agitation, after months of consultation with the present cabinet, the home rule bill is upon the eve of being launched. Yet, at the very moment when wisdom dictated the raising of no external issues, the Vatican has hurled the "motu proprio" decree, like a thunderbolt, into the political arena.

Most people who understand the Irish question, have steadily expressed their opinion that home rule is the last thing the Catholic church desires to see in Ireland, and certainly the action of the Vatican gives support to that contention. The fulmination of the decree can only be explained on two bases: first, absolute political ineptitude, second, astute political calculation.

Time Inopportune

If the home rule bill becomes law, a Parliament will be set up on College green. That Parliament will be Roman Catholic, to an enormous extent. Its members will owe obedience to the pope. This is the moment when the Vatican proposes to revive the claim that no ecclesiastic of the Roman church shall be prosecuted in lay courts without the permission of the episcopate. In other words, the claim is renewed that the priestly order is to be above the common law, and anybody infringing this decree is to be subject to no less a penalty than excommunication.

The home rule bill can only pass with the support of the non-conformists of England. The support of the non-conformists has for many years wavered between enthusiasm and distrust. The effect of this decree is therefore absolutely incalculable. The home rule press has done its best to minimize it, but home rule editors and home rule readers are quite different strata of political life and the readers have made this quickly apparent to the editors.

Mr. Redmond Failed

Not many years ago, when a great measure of local self-government was offered to Ireland, Mr. Redmond went over to Dublin to secure its acceptance. A very short time served to convince him that his own support of the measure would not be sufficient to carry it, and all that was left for him to do was to repudiate the bill.

The home rule bill must be in the hands of the printers, and the man in the street asks himself, as he reads the paper, whether the episcopate has come to the conclusion that its efforts in support of home rule have been a little too successful, and is seeking for a method of securing the defeat of the bill, which cannot be denounced quite as simply as was the bill for local self-government.

Meantime Ulster or rather the Protestants of Ulster are preparing to fight the bill to the bitter end. The Unionist council has drafted an appeal to the electors of Great Britain which there is no mistaking. This declares that they make no demand for a separate parliament for Ulster, they demand their con-

stitutional rights as an integral portion of the United Kingdom.

Civil War Threatened

Should Parliament refuse to recognize this demand the Ulster provisional government will come into operation on the same day that home rule becomes law, and once the provisional government is proclaimed, a state of civil war will exist in Ireland.

The effort to pass home rule, it is insisted, is being pushed forward under the despotism of a cabinet which has reduced Parliament practically to a one-chamber assembly. As a result of this, it is openly declared in words which were heard frequently when Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme was before the public "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

The leasing of the old town hall at Belfast by the corporation to the Ulster convention as the headquarters of the anti-home rule campaign, is a significant fact. It means that the movement against home rule is taking a very definite shape. The most complete secrecy is maintained, but there can be no question that a very serious political situation is facing the government.

Defense Fails

The explanations of Archbishop Walsh of the papal decree have not done much to ease the strain which the promulgation of the decree has already created. To a large number of the government's followers, the defense is rather worse than the offense. Until Parliament meets next month there will probably be no further developments; when, however, the houses reassemble, the Unionists, flushed by their late victories in the country and conscious that they now represent the largest and only homogeneous party in the House, will present a very different front to the government than they have presented for many years.

DISCOVERY OF RARE VOLUMES MADE IN DISUSED CUPBOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, England—It was announced in the Nottingham Guardian that some early printed books and manuscript had been discovered in a forgotten cupboard at Oxtown hall, Southwell, the family seat of Captain Sherbrook.

The majority of the newly discovered books are folio volumes and, with one exception, in the original bindings of solid oak, the backing and lining being fragments of illuminated manuscript of a much earlier date, which have been ruthlessly cut up. A majority of these books contain the signature of Cuthbert Sherbrook, who seems to have been vicar of the parish of Rockland in the reign of Queen Mary.

The finest manuscript is a Vulgate Bible with Gothic letters upon vellum, folio, in double columns with running heads with capitals in blue and red, and with beautifully illuminated initials. The manuscript is probably a thirteenth century work. The books printed in England are not numerous or apparently important.

The writer in the Nottingham Guardian thinks that the volumes will find their way to the sale room. The British Museum authorities have selected a dozen of them which they wish to see.

JAPAN'S TRADE INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The imperial Japanese financial commissioner in London states that the Japanese exports and imports in 1911 amounted to yen 488,622,000, and yen 529,322,000 including Korean trade. These figures show an increase of yen 15,839,000 and yen 56,776,000 over the figures of the previous year. The excess of imports over exports is stated to be 40,640,000.

PORTUGAL-AFRICAN LINE IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—It is understood that the Portuguese government will shortly call for tenders from Portuguese and foreign steamship companies for the establishment of a regular service between Portugal and her African colonies. It is expected that the traffic will amount to some 17,000 passengers annually and about £4,000,000 worth of goods.

RAILWAY CLERKS TO PETITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There is to be presented to the railway directors on behalf of the Railway Clerks Association a largely signed memorial for improved conditions of service. The chief demand of the Northeastern men is that the maximum wage should be raised to £130 at 37 years of age.

THAMES RELICS IN MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Additions to the New London museum in Kensington Gardens include an old bronze sword and the viking's spear head recently found in the Thames at Battersea.

LONDON UNIVERSITY FAVORING EXCHANGE WITH THE SORBONNE

Scheme Being Worked Out Will Give Student Right to Spend Year Abroad and Yet Not Miss Home Credit

BENEFIT IS SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London University is considering a scheme for exchanging students annually with the Sorbonne. The details of the scheme have not been worked out yet, but it is certain that changes in the present constitution of the university will be inevitable. The necessary arrangements will be completed this year, if not actually during the coming term.

The London University do not deny that they have been led to take this step by the success which has attended the sending of students from the United States to both French and German universities. The Germans have an elaborate system also of exchanging students with other continental universities as well as with America, which has proved of great benefit to everybody concerned. The heads of the various universities who are considering the subject believe that both socially and politically this interchange of students will serve to bring the countries together.

A representative of the Morning Post obtained an interview with an official of the London University, who said that by virtue of a new provision in the constitution members who have passed the intermediate would be entitled, should they so desire, to spend a year at a foreign institution, under conditions laid down by the senate, without thereby forfeiting the time spent abroad, when they proceeded in due course to undergo examinations for the higher degrees.

He dwelt upon the enormous advantages which will accrue to students who desire to teach foreign languages in the future, and especially to those who find it necessary to acquire the spoken word. This interchange of students will not be confined to the Sorbonne alone, but will be extended to all universities, not excluding those at home. A student will thus be entitled to move to any center which specializes some particular subject which it is desired to learn, without forfeiting his period of absence from his mother university.

BRITAIN TRIES SILENT BIPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A biplane with several new features, chief among which is its noiselessness, has been launched from the army aircraft factory at Aldershot and has carried out experimental flights in the district.

The propellers, which are in front, can be started by the pilot himself, and when the engine and propellers are working the only sound audible, even when the vessel is close to the ground, is a faint hum. A speed of 60 miles an hour has been attained.

WEALTH IS RESPONSIBILITY.

(Special to the Monitor)

EASTBOURNE, Eng.—Bishop Welland, speaking at Eastbourne, said that if there was any feeling which was rising in men's minds in this democratic age, it was that recognizing the responsibility of wealth. There was, he said, a demand growing up in the minds of democracy not that wealth should be equalized, but that rich men should get wealthy honestly and spend it generously.

M. LEPINE TO PREVENT FLOOD OF HANDBILLS

New Police Decree Aimed to Keep Streets Clean of a Disgraceful Litter of Papers, Bills and Debris

PARIS IS PLEASED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The various organizations occupying themselves with the movement to restore to Paris its pristine beauty as a city are encouraged and delighted with the new police decree by which M. Lepine, at a single stroke, has put into force a law which, although different in form, is the same in effect as that which the legislators after months of delay had refused to pass.

It may be remembered that, after many ineffectual complaints from all quarters as to the disgraceful state of the streets, an effort was finally concentrated to remove at any rate one phase of the nuisance, viz., that caused by the perpetual and extensive distribution of the common handbills in the main

INSTITUTION TO TRY NEW PLAN



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

London University which is considering scheme to benefit students

MORRIS DANCING IS WATCHED BY ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE

Cecil Sharp at Stratford-on-Avon Shows the Pipe and Tabor, the Traditional Instruments of the Ancient Exhibition, and Also Illustrates Three Dance Forms

(Special to the Monitor)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—A public exhibition of Morris, country, and sword dances were given at the Town Hall in Stratford-on-Avon. Mme. Navarro, better known as Miss Mary Anderson, was a delighted and enthusiastic spectator.

For the enlightenment of the spectators, Cecil Sharp gave an explanatory address pointing out the difference between the social country dance and the ceremonial Morris, which is essentially an exhibition performed by experts. There were, he said, three forms of the Morris, one consisting of jigs and set dances, another of sword dances, and the third of mummer's performances, which were purely dramatic.

Mr. Sharp showed a pipe and tabor, the traditional instruments of the Morris dances, which are now rarely to be met with. These particular examples he had found in a Cotswold village, and they were, perhaps, a hundred and fifty years old. The little pipe had three holes and

was held in the left hand while the small drum or tabor was suspended from the left wrist and dabbed with the right hand. The tune was played on the pipe and the drum marked the rhythm.

Mr. Sharp played the dances on these instruments, showing that the tune had a secondary role only, to assist and not to compete with the dances. Most interesting among the dances given was, "Hey, boys, up we go." Pops saw this dance performed by Charles H. and three other dancers at Whitehall; it is for two couples, and is very graceful, being full of movement, with many changes, springy steps and well-marked rhythm in the music.

Another Morris jig was called "I'll go and enlist for a sailor," which involved difficult steps and leaping in the air. This was performed by two male dancers. The Morris dance, "Brighton Camp," which is performed by ladies, is interesting as the music is the probable source found in a Cotswold village, and they were, perhaps, a hundred and fifty years old. The little pipe had three holes and

N. Z. SHIPPING LINE MAKES COMBINE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that the New Zealand Shipping Company, trading between London and New Zealand, has acquired a controlling interest in the Federal Steam Navigation Company, which trades between London and Australasia.

The former company owns a fleet of 17 vessels with a total tonnage of 131,000, and the latter a fleet of 10 large steamers with a total tonnage of 91,000; the combine will therefore have at its disposal a fleet of 27 vessels in all with a total tonnage of 222,000. Allan Hughes, the chairman of the Federal Company, has joined the board of the New Zealand line.

INDEPENDENT PERSIA CALLED NECESSARY TO BRITISH PRESTIGE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH—Lord Lamington, a former governor of Bombay, spoke in this city recently on the situation in Persia. He expressed his opinion that the government was most anxious to do all that was possible to secure a united and independent Persia, although he considered that the steps taken were not adequate to bring about the required result.

"We were," he said, "deeply concerned with Persia for political, geographical, commercial and other reasons." Continuing, he explained how the progress had been hindered and how some of the newspapers had, in a mistaken way, declared that the present troubles were the outcome of her own mistakes.

On the other hand, Lord Lamington maintained that on more than one occasion, just as the country was emerging from her difficulties Russia intervened. It was impossible to foresee the outcome of the present state of affairs. The withdrawal of Russian troops from Kazvin should, however, be insisted upon, for by this action alone could the partition of Persia with its results be prevented.

In conclusion he pointed out how important it was for British prestige in India that Persia should be maintained a free power.

POSTMASTER MAKES FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—At the opening of the aviation school at Penrith, Mr. Hart, the first Australian to secure a pilot's certificate, carried the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Frazer in several short flights.

HUBERT H. ROBERT WORK SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Wertheimer bought at Messrs. Foster's sale an example of the work of Hubert H. Robert, signed 1796, for 400 guineas.

OCEAN-AIRSHIP TRIAL TO PRECEDE VOYAGE

Dirigible to Cross Over to America Has Many Novel Features and Is Cause of Great General Interest

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The ocean-airship named Suchard some months ago by Prince Heinrich, after the Swiss firm who are chiefly financing the Atlantic expedition, has arrived at the Johannisthal aerodrome.

It is occupying the huge shed vacated by the Schwaben, and will be there fitted out for its flight across the ocean and subjected to exhaustive tests before being conveyed to Tenerife, which is the starting place of the Austro-American Dr. Brucker in the early spring.

Dr. Brucker hopes to reach the coast of America with 3000 liters of benzine, which is the utmost the tanks can take. It is not intended, therefore, to make use of the engines during the 10 to 14 days that the cruise is expected to last, but to permit the dirigible to be driven the greater part of the time by the winds like an ordinary balloon.

The motors, manufactured by the new Automobile Company in Berlin are two in number, each of 110 horsepower. The

propellers are to be taken from the Parseval II. It is only proposed to make use of the motors in the absence of any wind, or if the Suchard should be driven out of her course.

The airship, which has been added to since her original construction, has a gas capacity of 12,000 cubic meters; she is 76 meters long and 16 broad and can carry a weight of 9000 kilograms. The car of the ship is a motor boat, which can be got ready for use within a few seconds and cast off from the balloon in an equally short space of time in case of necessity.

The boat and the envelope of the balloon are connected by a narrow passage and ladders, tiny windows affording a view into the interior mechanism. To avoid any shrinking of the canvas envelope through the rays of the sun the inventor has arranged a series of sprays by which the covering may be kept moist for any length of time. The expedition is arousing great interest. President Taft, has promised to send out several warships to watch the progress of the dirigible on its aerial course, and the scientific professors of many cities are lending their assistance in other ways. The most sheltered point in Tenerife has been selected for the start. It is expected that the assembling and equipment of the vessel at the starting point will occupy a week or 10 days.

DARLINGTON FIRM WINS CONTRACTS OPEN IN BRAZIL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company of Darlington has secured the contract for the construction of a new steel viaduct to carry the proposed extension of the Rio Grande do Norte Central railway of Brazil over the river Potengy at a point five miles distant from the port of Natal. Tenders were submitted from firms both in North America and Germany. The British company is consequently to be congratulated on its success.

The bridge is to consist of 70 spans, each 50 meters in length, the piers being carried on single cylinders, taken down by means of compressed air to an average depth of 20 meters below low water level. Footways for pedestrian traffic will be carried on capstays on either side of the central track. The value of the contract, which is to be completed within two years, is more than \$500,000. The same firm has also secured a contract of the value of \$100,000 for the construction, by means of screw piling, of a new wharf at the harbor of Natal, the capital of the province of the Rio Grande do Norte of Brazil.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF WHARVES URGED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The royal commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the question of the government purchasing all the wharves and water frontages in South Australia now held by the state, has presented its final report.

The commissioners unanimously recommend that the wharves and water frontages should be purchased, and that the government should be vested with power, if necessary, to compulsorily acquire the properties.

They further recommend that, following on the necessary legislation, a harbor board, consisting of three commissioners, shall be appointed, and that such board shall be vested with the control and management of all wharves and jetties.

Should the recommendations of the commission be put into effect, a very large expenditure of public money will be involved, and in this connection it may be stated that the owners' selling values of the Port Adelaide wharves alone aggregate £1,927,500.

PIANOS KRAKAUER, SOHMER - CECILIAN PLAYER PIANOS

Concertized Player Music

VICTOR-VICTROLA COMPLETE LINE OF VICTOR RECORDS

If you are an intelligent buyer and are dissatisfied with the piano advertised as "bargain" (7) look over our large line of various makes taken in exchange for new pianos. You'll notice the favorable difference and be satisfied as to prices and reliable quality.

A square deal is yours here.

Try our service—it's different.

PARKER

Third Floor 100 BOYLSTON STREET

FAVORED PLAN AIMS AT TRADE ON INLAND WATERS OF SIBERIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—There is every reason to believe that important results will follow from the voyage made by Captain Webster during the summer across the Kara sea down the river Yenesei to Krasnoyarsk.

Ever since his return to St. Petersburg, Captain Webster has been urging the government to empower him to establish a regular service between England and the mouths of the rivers Yenesei and Obi, and at last a technical commission has been appointed to examine the proposal, one item of which is the construction of special vessels to which goods could be transhipped from sea-going vessels at the entrance to the Kara sea, these special vessels being designed to penetrate into the heart of Siberia by means of its vast riverways.

The commission, it is understood, has issued a favorable report on the proposals submitted by Captain Webster, and has recommended that permission should be given to him to trade on the inland waterways of Siberia on condition that the entire enterprise should be organized under the Russian flag.

BATTLE CRUISER IS FAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The battle cruiser Lion, in the course of her 24 hours steam trial at three fourths of her total horsepower, developed a horsepower of 52,500 and an average speed of 24½ knots.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

LENDING LIBRARY W. B. Clarke Co. All the new novels 2c per day 26 & 28 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

NEW BEAUTY IN THE USE OF CEMENT

EIGHTEEN hundred years seems a long time for piers built in the sea to stand. Yet at Pozzuoli, near Naples, piers of cement built by the Romans still show their heads where was the old breakwater. Pozzuoli is the old Puteoli, a Greek city that became afterward one of the special ports of Rome and was one of the chief cities of commerce.

So-called Roman cement of today is not, however, like the material used by the Romans in so many of their works. It bears the name from some specific resemblances. Cement was also used by the Egyptians, made of Nile mud mixed with gypsum. Even some of the Egyptian sculptures were cast or modeled in

cement. These Egyptian figures, many of them still in existence, were made before the temple of Solomon was built.

The growth of the cement industry is one of the marvels of this time. It is said to be increasing at the rate of 100 per cent a year. The best known mixture, known as Portland cement, is named because it looks like the stone on Portland island, in the English channel. This cement was invented by an Englishman at Leeds in 1824. The mixture has changed somewhat in its makeup today, and is influenced by the various elements available where the cement is used.

Cement for farm fences seems a far cry from the old rail fences of poetic

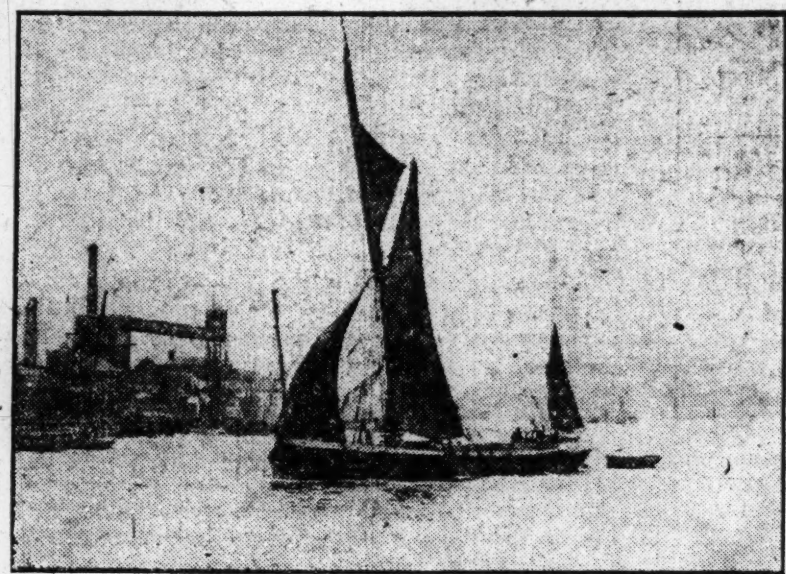
memory. These cement blocks may be made really ornamental and make an effect of landscape gardening in the country that is a true illustration of the meaning of art, for it is not art for art's sake that is the most beautiful, but art that ennobles and beautifies some simple contrivance to supply human need. Art is truly an element of the honest needs of humanity, not an idol set in a temple. It is a servant, not a master. It is only as art is seen in this light that both its true beauty and its service are seen.

Lamp posts of cement are another illustration of how this material is superseding ugly contrivances. The old iron post could not be made artistic except at great cost, but the cement structure is simple and can be made with good lines and sufficient effect of ornament to be if not beautiful certainly not offensive to the eye.

Cement in effects of sculpture is coming into use, as for example a huge statue of Blackhawk erected at Eagle's Nest, on the Rock river, in Illinois.

Buildings made of cement are cast wall for wall and set up in a solid piece, or the cement may be poured into a form built upright so that the walls are solid at the corners. Hulls of boats can be made of cement and of course all such things as benches, walks and receptacles for water, little and big. And in all this humanity is but following the example of the birds, who build their homes in part of mud, which when it dries is really a sort of cement.

ALONG THE WATERWAY TO LONDON



(Copyright by Alec. J. Braid)
STURDY SAILING CRAFT ON THE THAMES

THE part the sailing barge plays in the commercial life of London is of little interest to people in general, although well known and loved by the Londoners as a thing of beauty inseparable from the charm and beauty of the Thames. From the mouth of the Medway to London bridge there daily passes and repasses a constant succession of these sturdy sailing craft. Under normal conditions the waterway to London is never free of barges, and one rejoices in the fact that, if the old Thames waterman is almost a relic, the barge is still with us, plying his useful calling, giving daily glimpses of the advantages of a strenuous life, while the brown sails of his barge give color to the somber though active riverside.

STORY OF AN AMERICAN PRINCESS

THERE is a chapter of what may perhaps not rightly be called American history, yet that has its scene in the United States, which Americans seem to know very little about. This concerns the group of French refugees who came to the new world after the fall of Napoleon. Prince Napoleon Lucien Charles, for example, was in exile at Bordentown, N. J., in 1833, and the little Princess Caroline Murat is really an American, for she spent her first 15 years in New Jersey. King Joseph of Spain was another of the folk of lofty station who fell with the Emperor and found a refuge in the neighborhood of the Murat house, in the American Jersey.

This Princess Caroline wrote a book of memoirs which has lately been published. She remembers Point Breeze, her American home, and describes it as follows:

"Point Breeze was indeed lovely, and the estate one of the finest in the country, extending, as it did, on both sides of the high road from Bordentown to Trenton. As I look back through this long vista of years, it seems as if I had seen

nothing on this side of the Atlantic that can in any way compare with Point Breeze, and the remembered scenes of my childhood."

The scenes of her childhood were peopled by the characters she thus describes: "Among persons familiar to my early recollections, Billy Vanderbilt stands prominent; a tall, slim, shy, sandy-haired youth, as I knew him—and I must not forget an old commodore—Commodore Stewart."

She remembers the peach orchard of a neighbor and the "peach dance" where she was the queen of the fête. With the downfall of Louis Philippe in 1848 she was taken to Paris and there began a gay life very close to the things of state, which she registers in her book, according to the resume of the book given in the Literary Digest, with great good will to her neighbors for the most part, firm devotion to her Emperor, but a good deal of caustic criticism of the Empress Eugénie—who arrived in Paris, she says, with her hair absolutely short, so that she had to adopt a chignon to hide it, and this became the rage.

TRADES UNIONS OF CHAUCER'S DAY

SPEAKING of the record of English life found in Chaucer's poetry a writer in the Chautauquan says:

The power of the craftsman had developed in the land more rapidly than that of the farmer. The laborers in various handicrafts had through generations been organizing together. In the

greater towns their numbers were such that their powers had become by no means negligible. In different portions of London they had their segregated quarters; the haberdashers in one place, the goldsmiths in another, the drapers, the ironmongers and the dealers in various wares each in their own little district.

Not content with merely gathering into neighborhoods, they were organizing themselves into permanent bodies, securing charters from the King, establishing standards of work and of pay, and achieving many fruits of close organization which the trades-unions of today is apt to consider the result of nineteenth and twentieth century developments. So in the group of pilgrims Chaucer introduced the haberdasher, carpenter, weaver, dyer and upholsterer.

Librarians of Old

We think of our age as an age of libraries, but they were in active operation 2000 years before the Hebrew exodus. Nor were librarians unimportant persons. There are records of several of them who became grand viziers, and of one who became a king. They are known by name and date as far back as 3200 B. C. These and other interesting facts are set forth in "Old Egyptian Libraries," by the librarian of Princeton, says the New York Post. He has gathered some details of the activities of these forgotten officials. One of them, it is recorded, accompanied the king to the library in order to look up a certain matter. This was in 2700 B. C. Another, about the same time, brought to the king from the library a portable case of writings. Nor were they invariably mere academicians. Four librarians figured in a conspiracy against Rameses III.

The facts about the bathtub trust have nearly all leaked out.—Washington Herald.

Bores Behind the Footlights

Moliere's "Les Facheux" (The Bores) is a little piece that gives a crowded canvas of its times, in that the succession of bores that intercept the lover on the way to his lady epitomize certain classes of folk. One is the bore who sits on the stage at the play and talks louder than the actors. Another is a composer who insists on singing and dancing a new dance tune that he has written. Next is a duelist who would have the lover be his second, and then there is one who lays down the whole story of the disputed points in a game of cards from which he has just risen. Two lady bores are counted, who discuss affairs of the heart and call on the hero to amuse; then the prolix pedant, and next some one who borrows money, and last is a crowing touch of merry malice, when enters a bore who regales the impatient one with a tale of how he has himself just been outrageously bored. Cowden Clarke, commenting on this, reminds his readers of the passage in Pope's "Rape of the Lock" where similarly a disputed point at cards is made an entertaining subject for a poet's wit.

Evolution of Farthing

The announcement that the new issue of farthings is now in circulation reminds one of the many changes that interesting coin has gone through since it first became a regular part of the English coinage in the days of the Plantagenets. At that time its purchasing power was much greater than it is today; in fact it was a silver coin until the reign of Mary Tudor. It was the Stuarts who introduced the copper farthing, and copper it remained down to the year 1860, when it was changed to bronze. But owing to the numerous complaints that the coins were constantly mistaken for half-sovereigns, although the farthings were not milled, and, moreover, were slightly larger, it was thought advisable to make a further change, and since 1867 the coin has been subjected to a darkening process before issue.

Preparing His Speech

A reply very characteristic of the statesman and diplomat who made it is given in the "Autobiography of Alfred Austin." Lord and Lady Salisbury were among the guests at Hewell Grange. Lord Salisbury had come to speak at a public meeting. On the morning of the day when the speech was to be delivered, seeing Lord Salisbury passing into the study I said to him: "I suppose you are going to think over what you are going to say tonight?" "No," he said, in his ironical way, "rather to think over what I must not say."—Youths Companion.

Pearl Values Increase

The Jewelers Circular Weekly, speaking of the great increase in value of pearls, says that a necklace recently sold for \$90,000 had been bought in 1894 for \$28,000. Reports from Paris, the trade paper adds, are that the demand for pearls is stronger than ever. Were it not for the resale to dealers of pearls that have already been worn the market would almost be barren of fine gems, as the increase in the number of pearls from the fisheries has not been commensurate with the growing demand.—New Era.

Franz Liszt was an honorary member of the New York Philharmonic Society.

FULFILLING OF THE LAW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOVE that seeketh not her own seems far to seek in human hearts, yet it is safe to say that it is the ideal of many. Really to love without thought of self is not only the ideal of happiness, but of self-respect. None of us likes to contemplate the extent to which our hourly thinking and acting centers in self; how constantly the inward impulse is to consider the things that concern one's own human lot or that of the few who are nearest. If the "heart at leisure from itself" is ideally the highest achievement on the human plane in the esteem of most people, very few seem working with deliberate purpose to achieve this sweet leisure.

Until one has learned of the unselfish power of divine Love when reflected in the human heart, it appears that the sufferings of human experience, especially the loss of the things most desired for happiness, is a chastening experience. The heart that no longer sees opportunity ahead of it to gratify personal desires is more open, one would say, to an interest in the joys and sorrows of others. Now if the ideal selflessness were truly the object of human endeavor there would be less repining when the vicissitudes of the human lot appear to destroy some specific object of human desires. One would look on this loss as the athlete looks on the sacrifice of various things which he thinks may interfere with his success in his chosen sports. But does the average person who thinks he desires to become unselfish really take pleasure in distresses, as Paul said of himself? Does he regard the things that are humanly supposed to put him into training for higher efficiency as really good, or does he seek to avoid disaster of every sort as anxiously as the folk of wholly worldly purpose do?

Mrs. Eddy is sometimes mistakenly reproached as having taught that self-sacrifice and the surrender of worldly things is not necessary to spiritual growth. Yet her writings are full of exhortation to her students to give up gladly whatever hinders spiritual progress. She says, "If we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 11).

What Christian Science really teaches on this point is that the giving up of

things which are dear in human sense is not found to be loss and pain, once the sacrifice is lovingly made. To make it unlovingly, unjoyfully, is practically useless; for though the lips say that the surrender has been made the heart still clings to its idols. The sacrifice she points to is true sacrifice—making one self holy to God for love of God and of holiness.

This sacrifice, cleansing the heart of all that interferes with the sweet leisure of which we have just spoken, is not so much sacrifice as choice. Human experience seems to be a series of choosings. When one thing is earnestly desired those less desired are set aside almost without a pang. Therefore when human beings learn truly to know what the heart leaveth, the inward cleansing from self-absorption, self-interest, selfish desire, when they learn to behold how lovely and pure are the dwellings of God, the heart where divine Love enters to abide—then the round of mortal change and less, even the desertion of friends, the absence of any seeming pleasantness that might hinder the steadfast upward look, is no longer seen as evil. It was one of the seven angels that had seven vials of wrath who is specially mentioned as the angel who unveiled the vision of the Holy City; so to humanity the gathering clouds of harsh experience may foretell the bright shining after the rain, when skies are cleared of mist and fog.

Mrs. Eddy states plainly what the adamant of error is, and it is the very

Reading

We get no good by being ungenerous, even to a book, and calculating profits . . . so much help. By so much reading. It is rather when we gloriously forget ourselves, and plunge soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound, impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth—'Tis then we get the right good from a book.—Elizabeth B. Browning in "Aurora Leigh."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Maltese Tops

Most of us have heard of Maltese cats, and perhaps wondered if they came originally from the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean sea, and now we hear of Maltese tops, that are used in that little island. The American consul there writes home that the devotion of the boys of Malta to spinning tops would make the islands a place where American tops could be shipped and sold.

The way the Maltese boys play seems to require a top of very thick heavy-grained wood. One of their games is to lay one boy's top on the ground, and the other boys, hurling their tops for the spin, try to spike the other top. Of course a top has to be made of good sound wood to bear such treatment as that. Another form of the game is when all the boys stab at a top with their own top held firmly in the hand, trying to split the other top. The top that bears the most scars without being split is the champion top.

Perhaps it is not necessary to explain that though the so-called Maltese cat has blue-gray fur, so the dictionary says, a Maltese boy does not necessarily have hair to match.

Today's Puzzle



MULTIPLICATION PUZZLE

The young mathematician correctly works his sum in multiplication and then, just to puzzle you, he rubs out 13 of the figures and challenges you to restore them.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Goal

Why Trees Twist

There is a long article in Suburban Life for January which seeks to show that all plants have a tendency to gyrate as they grow and that this can be traced even in the growth of trees. The spiral is the line of growth because it is the line of least resistance. All plants growing without external influence follow this line, and the bending of trees, which twist about equally right and left as observed throughout the United States, is thought to be an indication of this tendency.

Quite So

The teacher in the primary department of a Philadelphia school had been holding forth at some length with reference to the three grand divisions of nature—the animal, the vegetable and the mineral. When she had finished she put this question:

"Who can tell me what the highest form of animal life is?" Whereupon the pupil nearest her hastened to supply the answer as follows: "The giraffe."—Lippincott's

WHEN GREEK MEETS CHEMISTRY

THE general debate over the question of Greek and Latin in school and college courses seems woefully wide. Rumors of it are heard from Oxford and from Paris as well as from the leading colleges of the United States. Observation is said to show that the school boys who study Latin stand better in their non-literary courses for this work, while of course it is generally admitted that to know Latin, at least, is a great

advantage to students of language and literature. The struggle for the continuance of the classic languages, more especially Greek, at great universities the world over is an interesting phenomenon. There seem to be so many things to learn nowadays that to force students to do the heavy work of Greek and Latin in school or college is rather a debatable good, in the eyes of schoolmen. Perhaps even the contention that the Latin students do better with subjects of research than the students who have eschewed the classic languages only shows that students with the liveliest intelligence enjoy the tussle with classic difficulties and therefore elect Latin, while the duller lads escape it when possible.

God's goodness hath been great to thee
Let never day nor night unhallo'd pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done. —Shakespeare.

Yale on a Peak in Peru

Prof. Hiram Bingham of the department of Latin-American history at Yale, who recently returned from a six months' journey of exploration in Peru, left a Yale and an American flag in a bronze record cylinder of the Appalachian Club at the top of Mt. Coropuna, says the New York Sun. The expedition was headed by Professor Bingham and included Prof. Isaiah Bowman, geologist and geographer; Prof. Harry L. Foote, collector and naturalist, and Herman L. Tucker, a member of the Appalachian Club.

Prof. Bingham and Mr. Tucker were the only two members of the expedition to reach the summit of the highest peak of Mt. Coropuna, and as far as known the first two ever to make the ascent. With them were two Peruvians. The ascent was made of the main summit on Oct. 13. The larger party became divided in crossing the mountains from the head of the Amazon and did not reach the base of departure in time to make the ascent.

Old Meredith Letters

Among various items included in the library of Dr. Jessopp sold recently by Messrs. Sotheby, London, were seven autograph letters from George Meredith to Dr. and Mrs. Jessopp. From one of these we glean that "Rhoda Fleming" gave him "six months work minus a week or two." Tinsley, he writes, had offered him £400 for it. "But I don't quite like to sell it for that sum," Chapman bids me wait till November." In another letter, written probably in 1869, he complains that the English public will not let him probe deeply into humanity. "You must not paint woman or man, a surface view of the species flat as a wafer is acceptable."

Among the most interesting observations contained in the letters is one, in a letter written on Feb. 4, 1870, in which Meredith refers to the editor of the Fortnightly Review, John (now Lord) Morley.

"He is one of the best of fellows," he writes, "but an editor, and from an editor you must always be willing to take advice and never no."

The Seeing Eye

I know a man who has lived on one farm half a century. He sleeps in the room in which he was born. He knows every rod of his farm in the dark. Yet his lambs and his pigs, the velvet roll of new sprouting wheat, the procession of the seasons, the apple trees he planted and has watched for years—all are new to him each day. I have seen him stand and look at his sheep as if he were a city man long shut out from such sights. A sunset or a sunrise is to him a miracle new-performed each day. That man has the seeing eye.—Detroit News.

Hawthorne Memorial

A heroic statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne is to be erected at his old home, Salem, Mass. It is to represent him sitting in his "grandfather's chair" and gazing seaward. A committee has been formed, with Rudyard Kipling as vice-president, to raise funds for this memorial. The total cost of the statue will be \$50,000, of which the committee has now collected \$12,000.—N. Y. Times.

A first-class distributor in the United States postal service disposed of 711 pieces of mail in 11 minutes.—Indianapolis News

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second-Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 760, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.
European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 19, 1912

Recommendations for a Budgetless Nation

FROM the international standpoint, President Taft bids fair to be longest remembered by his extension of the principle of arbitration to cover questions of national honor. Whatever the Senate as at present constituted may do or fail to do in the way of attenuating the substance of the treaties negotiated with Great Britain and France, the fact remains that a new standard has been defined by a national executive and has met with the approval of two of the major powers of Europe and with the indorsement of the American people. In due time a Senate sufficiently idealistic will doubtless be elected and approve.

From the national standpoint, President Taft is likely to become an historic figure because he was the first executive to define a sensible, efficient method of continuous adjustment of tariff legislation to economic conditions and the first President to set about the task of coordinating and adjusting federal business in conformity with principles that govern in the most approved private and corporation circles. The message just sent to Congress by him embodies the result of preliminary investigation of the present state of public business, made by experts in and out of the service. Nothing like it has ever been laid before Congress. It deserves attention, for it describes the results of present methods that are both wasteful and stupid; and by its constructive plans for reforms it forces upon lawmakers a test both of their intelligence and their sincerity. For the first time in recent national history officials have that complete knowledge of their administrative mechanism as a whole and in its related parts which is the sine qua non of responsible and economical control. For the first time there is clear evidence of the irrational grouping of many of the departments. Direct attack is made on methods which can be best described as fostering "red tape." Uniformity of accounting and classification is prescribed, without which constructive and sound generalizations as to administrative costs and results can hardly be ventured upon.

Now, the United States stands unique among the nations of the first class as budgetless, without any authoritative program for annual national expenditure, and doing its national business in a haphazard way that entails no responsibilities for which particular individuals can be held accountable. But after careful study of the methods of twenty nations in handling their fiscal affairs and in making and publishing national budgets data has been accumulated for recommendations, to be made later, that will enable the United States to better its methods of making its annual treasury statements. This may convince the national legislature that the time has come for acceptance of the ideal of a national budget and all that this implies.

Opening the Key West Extension

THERE is peculiar reason at the present time for rejoicing in this country over the news that the internal pacification of Cuba along new and better lines is practically assured, because an event is scheduled for the coming week that is intended, among other things, to bring that charming and marvelously fertile island closer to the mainland of the United States than it has ever been before. Such, in its larger phase, is not quite the meaning of the opening of the over-sea extension of the Florida East Coast railway to Key West, but it may be called that of nearest present interest. From all appearances, the celebration of the event, planned to begin on Monday, Jan. 22, and to continue until Feb. 3, will prove to be in every respect a suitable inauguration of a magnificent enterprise.

This is an age of tremendous engineering exploits, but even that fact should not, and it is pleasant to find that it does not, prevent the bestowal of proper recognition on the task taken in hand by Henry M. Flagler and, so far as the assumption of all responsibility and general direction are concerned, carried along to successful completion by him individually. In some respects the undertaking is the nearest approach to that put through in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, some years ago, to the astonishment and delight of the world. The Spaniards bestowed upon the Floridian coast islets the name they bear. "Key" is but a local adaptation of the Spanish word "Cay," meaning island. As every student of geography knows full well, these little islands form a cordon around the lower peninsula of Florida. They are like so many outposts on the extreme southern shores of the United States. To reach Key West by rail it was necessary to construct a bridge from the mainland to Key Largo, over a comparatively narrow strip of water; from this point, however, a series of viaducts and bridges had to be strung over a succession of keys for 107 miles. Some of the keys are but a few hundred feet apart; most of them are very small. The gaps to be spanned varied in length, of course; one of them was over seven miles.

There will be no lack of descriptive matter concerning this enterprise in the next few weeks. Of greater moment at present is the utility of the undertaking. What will it do? It will reduce the time greatly between all parts of the eastern side of the United States and all parts of Central and South America, including the great islands of the Gulf. Passengers from Cuba and Porto Rico may save twenty-four hours in their journeyings to New York or Boston, or Philadelphia or Baltimore, by leaving the steamer at Key West and taking the train at that point. The saving of time between Chicago and St. Louis and all points in the gulf and below, including the territory to be opened by the Panama canal, will be even greater. Vessels going or coming through the canal can receive and discharge mails at Key West with a very valuable saving of time. As much might be said, indeed, with regard to express and package freight. It will reduce the water trip to Cuba to a mere ferry ride.

This achievement stands out today as probably the largest of its kind ever carried through by the individual energy and at the personal cost of a single man. It is a one-man affair; a manifestation of private enterprise. And it is only an incident in the general scheme of development in Florida conceived and financed by Mr. Flagler.

If it be true that twin canals are now discoverable on Mars where only single ones were seen before, the only reasonable inference is that monopoly is giving way to competition on that planet.

ALMOST from the time that land reclamation, by drainage and irrigation, became a recognized necessity in this country because of the growth of population and the ever-increasing demands upon the soil, the necessity was felt for intelligent and united effort among those interested and concerned in the work. It was not until last December, however, that an organization was consummated by the holding of a national convention in Chicago. There are some states in the Union that do not demand the attention of a body of this character to any considerable extent, but these are in the minority. Most of the states have large areas of swamp lands; many of them have large areas of land needing both drainage and irrigation.

The second drainage congress is to be held from April 10 to 13 next, most appropriately in New Orleans. We say appropriately, because the delegates will have an opportunity of seeing in Louisiana, not far from New Orleans, on perhaps a larger scale than anywhere else in the United States, what may be accomplished in a short time toward transforming the face of a country through the application of modern reclamation methods.

The drainage organization has both a great purpose and a great work before it, and this is none the less true because its membership is impelled to some extent by commercial motives. At the back of this is a desire to diffuse all the practical knowledge obtainable with regard to reclamation in all parts of the Union, entirely regardless of personal or corporate interests. As outlined in its constitution, the work it has taken in hand embraces the redemption from uselessness of all unfruitful land, irrigation of arid wastes, construction and navigation of internal commercial waterways whose primary function is to irrigate and make fruitful the land they penetrate; encouragement of movements for the protection of natural streams, the prevention of floods and the increasing in all parts of the country of the producing area—all of which must contribute toward giving permanency to individual and national prosperity.

Remarkable strides have been made along all of these lines in recent years, and it is worthy of note that much of the progress recorded is due to private and individual effort. Government aid has gone far, of course, toward paving the way for private enterprise; but in the last analysis it is the private rather than the public or governmental effort that is achieving the best results. This is as it should be, and it is as well that the proceedings of the drainage congress have tended to emphasize this fact.

Progress and Woman in China

OBSERVANT American and English travelers in China have recently been giving a considerable share of their attention to a phase of the revolutionary movement that, in the newspaper despatches at least, has been overshadowed by the recital of political and military events. The interesting question "How about the Chinese woman in all this disturbance?" has been raised and to a certain extent answered. Without going into details in regard to the condition of woman in China under traditional usage, it may be described as at best one of complete servility to man. There have been numerous grades of this servility and varying manifestations of the abuses which it has engendered; but, on the whole, its most disagreeable phase has been its check on the mentality and dignity of girlhood, wifehood, motherhood.

While it would be going too far to use the term degrading or debasing in any general sense, the incidents in which servility has done its worst have not been, are not now, altogether rare. In the main, however, the Chinese woman carries her servility with a meek acquiescence that borders closely upon the pride of national custom or racial habit. This is put in the present tense, but the observant travelers referred to are saying that it will be possible, and necessary before long, to speak of it in the past tense, since the Chinese woman is relatively making even greater progress toward intellectual and social freedom than the Chinese man.

There have been numerous evidences of insurgency among the Chinese women in recent years. Some of them have been of a startling character. Here and there Chinese women have banded together and have positively refused to submit to some of the conditions imposed upon them by custom. There have been miniature rebellions in many of the provinces, among the unmarried women in particular. Only slowly and grudgingly have their claims been allowed; but the claims have been pressed all the more strongly because of opposition. Looking back over a quarter of a century, the position of woman in China today, we are informed, is better than the most advanced of her sex could have dreamed of then.

Recent events have greatly accelerated the movement for her enfranchisement. That term does not mean in China what it means among western Europeans or Americans; yet in a sense it means more, for if it does not carry for the Chinese woman the idea of casting a vote, it does carry with it the idea that she is the equal of her brother, her husband or her father.

COMMISSIONERS of taxation from the New England states in session in Boston have just debated a phase of the social problem which, if adjusted, equitably and generally, would put an end to many grievances that will remain clamant until relieved. A system of taxation, fair and suitable for the contemporary social structure and rightly proportioned among nation, state and local community, is an imperative demand of the times. Until it is devised and made operative, legislators need expect no cessation of executive admonition that old systems will not do and that present systems are inequitable. Wealth has taken to itself new forms that are illusive and fugitive compared with real estate or improvements on land. An army of inhabitants profit by all the facilities provided by government for an orderly and civilized existence and yet possess neither real estate nor personal property. Their incomes should be fairly assessed. Ingenuity of legal advisers and incorporators has brought into being artificial "persons," endowed with wealth-conserving and wealth-creating capacities, that must be dealt with under forms of inquisition and assessment that natural persons do not need. The social imagination and the social conscience are forever devising forms of collective activity and governmental agency that make necessary steady additional revenue. Hence new sources of supply must be tapped.

For these and for other reasons there is a national movement

The Next Drainage Congress

for taxation reform, backed by the people and also by officials whose experience in assessing taxes and in collecting them has shown to them the inequities and crudities of the laws under which they now work. For one thing there should be far greater uniformity of method than there is now. States as well as towns can become resorts of "tax dodgers" by reason of their imperfect or lenient laws. Community taxes in time must reckon with increment from community growth as a community and not a personal source of profit; and enterprise and thrift must not be penalized while speculative interests are favored. Massachusetts, according to its tax commissioner, has especial need to investigate the full effects of the real estate "trusts" that flourish in this commonwealth, that hold property worth \$250,000,000 in the heart of Boston alone, and that so often stand athwart plans for urban improvement. This state also needs to probe the "holding companies" that have come into being of late and that are engaged in practices which are uncontrolled so far as they are concerned but are formally forbidden to the constituent corporations that they include and manipulate.

THE systematic obstruction and interference with rendering of Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," in which certain Irish-American players from Dublin began to tour the United States, is not a form of censorship peculiar to America. Within a year Paris has witnessed happenings quite as sensational and embittered as those recorded in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; and there, as in America, the factor of race prejudice was prominent. It must be admitted that there is a certain irony in the fact that in the "City of Brotherly Love" the galleries' censorship of Synge's play should have taken the most virulent form and the actors been haled into court on the complaint of a saloon-keeper concerned for the protection of Ireland's good name. G. Bernard Shaw may be trusted to use this incident for mordant reflections on the waning sense of humor of his countrymen in America.

Viewing the matter more seriously, the experiences of these clever interpreters of the life of rural Ireland with their American audiences has served to indicate a very distinct cleavage among Irish-Americans on issues of art and ethics involved in the production of the plays. The more sensational incidents of the tour might convey the impression that a majority of Irish-Americans are still romantics, averse to anything approaching realism and insistent on physical methods of expressing adverse dramatic criticism. Possibly a majority of them still are better suited with a Boucicault play than with one by Synge; but an influential minority, especially of the literary class, are not so enamored. As for resort to pelting actors and actresses with vegetables and eggs as a mode of expressing disapproval of a play, we feel certain that a preponderance of the Irish in America have no sympathy with it, any more than they have with the violent societies that exist to keep alive enmities against the English and defeat Anglo-American unity.

The tactical folly of the methods pursued to prevent the Irish players from giving their plays would be obvious to less emotional and more rational objectors. Successive mayors, some of Irish stock, have found no cause for official interference on the ground of immorality. Hostility of the kind that has been shown has been the best sort of advertisement; without doubt it has made friends for the company, Lady Gregory and Mr. Yeats.

JUST as on a clear morning you can look out from one of the skirting highways of Denver upon the procession of magnificent Rocky mountain spires, marshaled by the peaks named after Long and Pike, seventy-five miles distant, so, by gaining vantage on an elevation above the plateau that forms the site of the City of Mexico, you can see the Alpine profiles of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl silhouetted against the azure nearly fifty miles away. The "smoking mountain" is one of the great sights and attractions of the neighboring republic. It is 17,800 feet high—over 3000 feet higher than the sentinel that keeps watch over Colorado Springs—it lacks only 300 feet of being as high as the Orizaba, the highest peak in Mexico.

The timber line is at a point about 14,800 feet above the level of the sea; below this is a broad zone of pine and oak forest. On the top are two principal craters, the more recently formed 1000 feet deep. When the last eruption occurred on the mountain is unknown, but sulphur fumes and occasionally smoke are given out; hence the Aztec name it bears. The ascent to the summit is very difficult; it has often been achieved by tourists, but never without great effort. Nearly all visitors to Mexico City are attracted to it; it is no less alluring in the winter than in the summer; but for most people it has been heretofore practically inaccessible.

Now, Dr. Frederick Starr Pearson of Massachusetts, Tufts and Technology graduate, who has been foremost in putting through many successful enterprises in Mexico, is planning a railroad to the crest of the famous mountain. If his plans be carried out, and there is every reason to believe that they will be, the top of Popocatepetl will soon be brought within two hours of the Mexican capital. It appears that most of the surveying has been completed for the Mexico-Puebla and Mexico-Toluca lines. The railway to Puebla is to pass between Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl (the White Woman), reaching an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. This will be about 800 feet below the timber line. The road is surveyed practically along the route followed by Cortez upon his first entrance to the valley of Mexico and it penetrates some of the most beautiful scenery of the republic. It is from a point on this line that Dr. Pearson proposes to build the mountain road. The Mexican Herald speaks of the enterprise as assured. It has some reason for this, since Dr. Pearson has not in the past taken up any project to lay it down again.

It is said that one of the strongest proofs of the Chinese progressive movement is to be found in the demand throughout the empire for hinged sleeve buttons. This would indicate that the uplift in this country is unloading detachable cuffs upon the unsuspecting Orient.

TALKING about the introduction of more convenient words into the language for ordinary use, the adoption of the good, old-fashioned term "uster" would be helpful these days to those poets who are looking for something to rhyme with Shuster. Shuster, it will be remembered, uster be the Persian financial agent.

Censorship by Missiles

To the Top of Popocatepetl

Taxation Equity and Uniformity